CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28673—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 13
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	25 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniel	27th Feb.
† SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3893	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.I. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards 22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1060	A. C. Loggin 19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th Feb.
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 22, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS: and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48; for one year, 25; for 6 months, 13; for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 27th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on the 24th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
Calcutta. Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad Deccan.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3385	3rd Week in Feby. for London.
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st " in March, "
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd " " "
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st " in April, "

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.
These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.
For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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NO. 50 AND 51 PAPER.

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Full Descriptive Lists and Prices on Application.
Special Quotation for 1,000 yards.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF ALL REQUISITES FOR DRAWING, SURVEYING, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THORNTON & PICKARD'S
INSTANTANEOUS ROLLER BLIND SHUTTERS.

INSTANTANEOUS BLIND ROLLER SHUTTER.

Its action is really admirable, the Mechanism being both ingenious and simple. It is well made, and the various actions are effected without any jar.

British Journal of Photography. Nov. 29, 1889.

Diameter	1½″	2″	2¼″	2½″	2¾″	3″	3¼″	4″
Cash	16-0	17-0	18-0	19-8	22-0	24-0	28-0	30-0
Credit	18-0	19-0	20-0	22-0	25-0	27-0	31-0	34-0

Catalogues on Application.

N.B.—Owing to DECLINE in EXCHANGE the above PRICES are ADVANCED 5 per cent. from the 21st January.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS.

SUN HATS AND HELMETS OF RELIABLE QUALITY ONLY.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Regulation White Doe Covered Sun Helmets, Felt Bodies, covered with finest White Doe, Silk Lined, Light and Pliable, and of the very best quality and finish	18 0	20 0
Ornaments for the above: Treble Gilt, Best Quality—		
Infantry Officers, per set	14 8	16 0
Cavalry and Artillery, per set	15 0	17 0
Grey Felt Helmets, with Patent Air Chamber, Double Felt throughout, soft and yielding to the head, of extreme lightness combined with splendid protection	15 0	17 0
Brown Canvas Shikari Sun Hats, an extraordinary strong and durable Hat, recommended for District use	11 0	12 8
White Drill Universal Sun Hats, made of fine White Drill on Felt Bodies, Green Lined	11 0	12 8
The "Dr. Tuson," Celebrated Grey Felt Sun Helmet, Double Grey Felt throughout, including Brim, and well ventilated	11 0	12 8
The "Madras" Double Grey Felt Sun Hat, with protruding Air Chamber, made of extra Stout Felt and therefore very durable	15 0	17 0
Grey Felt Terai Hats, Double and Soft, well ventilated, and the latest improved shape	8 8	9 8
Do. do. in better qualities	14 0	16 0
Ladies' Grey Felt Patent Air Chamber Helmets, extremely light and comfortable to wear, Silk lined, well padded, and highly finished	13 8	15 0
Ladies' Grey Felt Terai Hats, Double and Soft, well ventilated, and fashionable shape	8 8	9 8
Do. do. in better qualities	14 0	16 0

PUGGREES.

White Muslin Puggrees of good length, with Fancy Striped Ends	0 12	0 14
White Muslin Puggrees, with White Silk Stripes	1 8	1 12
White Muslin Puggrees, with old Gold Striped Ends	2 0	2 4
Navy Blue, Brown, Grey, and White Silk Puggrees, with Brilliant Gold Ends	3 8	4 0
Pure China Silk Puggrees, Spotted White on Navy Blue Ground	4 0	4 8
Twilled Brown Silk Puggrees	3 0	3 8

SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS.

MESSRS. LINCOLN BENNETT & Co., BEST QUALITY, IN THE MOST STYLISH SHAPES.

Black, Hard, Round Crown Felt Hats			8 0	9 0
Brown	do.	do.	8 0	9 0
Light Brown	do.	do.	8 0	9 0
Manilla	do.	do.	8 0	9 0
Black, Hard, Square	do.	do.	8 8	9 8
Brown	do.	do.	8 8	9 8

Fancy Tweed Cloth Caps in great variety, from Cash Rs. 1-8, Credit, Rs. 1-12, to Cash, Rs. 3, Credit Rs. 3-8 each.
Gold Initial Letters for Fastening in Hats or Helmets, Cash, 6 Annas per doz. Credit, 7 Annas per doz.
Hat Guards, of Best Black Silk Cord, with secure Fastener. Cash, 6 Annas each. Credit, 7 Annas each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—Owing to decline in Exchange our Advertised and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from January 21st, 1892.

SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.
HUNDREDS OF LIVES SAVED BY
D. B. MOTIWALA'S
DIARRHOEA DROPS.

A SAFE and SURE Vegetable Specific for the Cure of Cholera and Diarrhœa, strong attacks of Vomiting, Colics and Purging from any cause whatever. It is a remedy which to be appreciated has only to be used. Though cheap it is worth its weight in gold. It is an excellent carminative, which never produces nausea and free from opium, calomel, and all vegetale and mineral poisons. The griping and vomiting are generally checked by the first dose, and in ordinary cases of Diarrhœa or in the first stage of Cholera from one to three doses are generally sufficient to effect a cure. Price, 4 and 8 annas per phial.
For opinions of the press, numerous medical and other certificates, see handbills. Sole Manufacturer: S. B. Motiwala, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
(Out of numerous certificates a few only are given below):—

A single dose of Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops was sufficient to stop my patient's purging and vomiting.
F. E. MADON,
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, B. U.

I cured three people while at Asitee in the first stage of Cholera. I think in the first stage of Cholera Motiwala's (yellow labelled Dysentrodyne) is very useful.
FRED. FANO,
Assistant District Settlement Officer, Barsi Road.

Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops were tried by me on some Cholera patients at the time of the last epidemic in this city and were found very efficacious in many cases.
DYARAM, M.
Secretary to the Ahmedabad Municipality.

On 14th September, 1891, I took bad with Cholera and by God's blessings and the aid of Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops, I recovered. I consider this Medicine an excellent remedy for Cholera if taken in time.
H. BALLANTYNE,
Dist. Inspector of Police, Madras.

Will you be surprised to hear that over 20 Cholera patients have been altogether cured by your Diarrhœa Drops. On young patients I am informed the drug acts marvellously, curing them after the first dose. The adults in no case were given more than three doses.
M. M. COWSER,
Professor of Persian Gujrat College, Ahmedabad.

During the epidemic of Cholera Mr. Motiwala having supplied me with a dozen phials of his Diarrhœa Drops, I tried them freely on women and children suffering from Diarrhœa and Cholera in all their different stages, and I am glad to state that it enabled me to save 25 or 30 lives.
RAVJI GOVIND,
Sir Karkun at Trombay.

It is without doubt that Motiwala's Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops are really valuable medicines. I have cured upwards of 10 persons who were suffering from Cholera and whose cases were hopeless.
J. A. REBELLO,
Engine Driver at Bhusaval.

The four persons who were suffering from Cholera and to whom Motiwala's Dharrhœa Drops were given, have been cured.
RAMCHANDRA MAIRAL,
Sub Post Master at Kuram.

I gave Motiwalla's Diarrhœa Drops to a servant of my sister, who is cured. Believe me there is no doubt that this was a Cholera case. I saw the patent personally.
C. C. ELLYAH,
A member of the Royal Family of the Maplas, and a Municipal Commr, at Cannanore.

The father of a girl, suffering from Cholera came to me, and I gave him a phial of Motiwalla's Diarrhœa Drops. I have received positive information about her cure.
KAVASJI HIRJI,
Managing Partner of Messrs. Hirji M. and Sons of Cannanore.

I have had occasion for the trial of almost all known patent remedies for Diarrhœa and have amongst them all found Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops to be a wonderfully good remedy even when the Diarrhœa is accompanied with vomiting and griping pain. I should trust to its efficacy in the worst case if administered according to the directions in the earliest stage of its appearance.
DARASHAH DORABJEE, REPORTER, J. P.,
Reporter to the "Bombay Gazette."

I have found Diarrhœa Drops an excellent medicine for Diarrhœa.
JOHN GILL, CAPTAIN,
E. B. S. R. Steamer "Alligater."

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D. MACROPOLO,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER
AND
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
WHERE
ALL COMMUNICATIONS
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RICH CANTON SILK.
LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.
SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A SERIES OF FANCY *FETES*

WILL BE HELD

ON FRIDAY 4TH, SATURDAY 5TH, MONDAY the 7TH, and TUESDAY the 8TH of MARCH,

AT MALABAR POINT,

WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

Have placed at the disposal of a Committee formed for the purpose of raising funds for the following Charities :—

1. The NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION for providing Fema'e Medical Aid to the Women of India (Bombay Branch.)
2. The ENDOWMENT FUND of the CONVALESCENT HOUSE of the European General Hospital.
3. The MOFUSSIL NURSING FUND, Poona.

TICKETS of ADMISSION can be obtained from any Member of the Committee at the following rates :—

	Rs.
For the First Fete (Friday, 4th March) from 4-30 to 7 p.m..	3
For the Second Fete (Saturday, 5th March) „ do. do. „	0-8
For the Third Fete (Monday, 7th March) „ do. do. „	2
For the Fourth Fete (Tuesday, 8th March) „ 9-0 to 11-0 „	1
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all four Fetes.....	5

N.B.—Special arrangements will be made for PURDHA LADIES who may wish to visit the Grounds on Tuesday afternoon between 4-30 and 6-30 P. M.

THE COMMITTEE :—

Acworth, Mrs.	Jardine, Mrs.
Birdwood, Mrs.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady
Budgen, Mrs.	Langley, Mrs.
Bissett, Mrs.	Monod, Mde.
Barnett, Mrs.	Merriman, Mrs.
Breul, Mrs.	Macbeth, Mrs.
Budrudin Trabjee, Mrs.	Phipson, Mrs.
Barbhaya, Mrs.	Pheroshaw Mehte, Mrs.
Bozzoni, Mrs.	Pottinger, Mrs.
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs.	Prevost, Mrs.
Cursetjee Muncekjee, Mrs.	Pernet, Mde.
Cursetjee Manekjee, Miss.	Solomon, Mrs.
Duxbury, Miss.	Sassoon, Mrs. E. D.
De Gama, Mrs.	Scaramanga, Mrs.
Dosogne, Mrs.	Telang, Mrs.
Forjett, Mrs.	Uloth, Mrs.
Jehangeer D. Framjee, Mrs.	Wilson, Mrs.
Grattan Geary, Mrs.	Webb, Mrs.
Hogg, Mrs.	Wadia, Mrs.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND NIGHT.

LADIES' SESSION ..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1, with free use of Skates.

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, THE 25TH INST.

GREAT BOXING CONTEST

Between CAMERON and McGREAL for the championship of India.

ON FRIDAY, THE 26TH INST.

GRAND BALL STANDING SUPPER.

Gentleman's Invitation ..... Rs. 5.
Ladies' do. ..... Rs. 2.

Secure your Tickets early as none will be sold later than the 25th inst.

NUGENT & CO.

FILLIS' CIRCUS MENAGERIE.

HIPPODROME AND WILD WILD WEST.

THIS MAMMOUTH COMPANY will ARRIVE from Calcutta, by B. I. s. s. Sirdhana," on or about February 23, and give the OPENING PERFORMANCE on or about February 25, on the Maidan, opposite New Police Court, and of which due notice will be given to the public. Mr. FILLIS has great pleasure in assuring his patrons in Bombay (who supported him so generously on his last visit here) that he has considerably augmented his staff and steed during the last six months. In addition to the Company that played last season there are the following new arrivals from Europe, viz. The Charitou Troupe 4 in number ; 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman. The Becemont family ; 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

Mlle. Cecilia Equestrienne.

Mlle. Schercyade. The Lion Queen.

Mr. F. Stelling. The excelsior Jockey act rider.

Senor Romes Sebastian, Somersault act rider.

Mr. J. Humphrey, Lion Performer and Elephant trainer.

These artistes and other are exclusive of the Company that performed in Bombay with Mr. FILLIS last year, also a Troupe of Cow Boys. Rough riders Africans and North American Indians who will take part in the grand portrayal of life on the Western Frontier of America headed by Lexas Jack, the Champion Cow Boy of the Western States.

The Wild Wild West is a production of the same description with which Buffallo Bill made such an enormous success in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna quite recently.

Don't forget the advent of the Circus on or about February 21. All communications to be addressed :—

W. LUNARDI,
Business Manager, Esplanade Hotel.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stowardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Trustees of the State of the late Mr. FRAMJI C. MARKER invite Tenders for the ERECTION of TWO UPPER-STORIED BUILDINGS in Apollo Street.

The plans, specification and estmates, may be inspected and copies of Tender obtained at the office of the Undersigned, to whom Tenders must be submitted not later than TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1892, at 5 P.M.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GOSTLING & MORRIS,
Architects, etc.
Dalal Street, February 22nd, 1892.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS.

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

STORE PRICES ! STORE PRICES ! !

HUNIADI JANOS

MINERAL WATER

Small, Ans. 12, Large, Re. 1-0 only.

ST. RAPHAEL'S WINE,
Re. 2-0-0

LORIMER'S COCOA WINE,
Re. 2-8.

PEPSALIA,
Ans. 12 and Re. 1-10.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD,
Ans. 14 and Re. 1-8.

KEPPLER'S MALT EXTRACT, &c.,
Re. 1-4.

PARK DAVIS'
CASCARA CORDIAL,
Rs. 2-12.

FELLOW'S SYRUP,
Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-10.

HOWARD'S QUININE,
Per oz. Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

SOLE LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....CHARLES CHARRINGTON.
BUSINESS MANAGER .....HERBERT FLEMMING.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, FEB. 23, at 9 p.m.
THE ACHURCH-CHARRINGTON COMPANY.

The Company was again received last night with UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM by a large and appreciative Audience, who universally pronounced

JANET ACHURCH
and
CHARLES CHARRINGTON,
and
THEIR COMPLETE COMPANY,
to be the STRONGEST DRAMATIC COMBINATION that has ever visited Bombay.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD,
Dumas' Masterpiece in 5 Acts,
" CAMILLE."

JANET ACHURCH AS " CAMILLE,"
In which role she is the acknowledged rival of Sarah Bernhardt.
CHARLES CHARRINGTON AS " MONS. DUVAL."
HERBERT FLEMMING AS " ARMAND DUVAL."

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH.

Under the Patronage and in the presence of the Professors and Principals of the Bombay University.
SPECIAL CLASSIC PROGRAMME.
Scenes from SHAKESPEARE and SHERIDAN.
Undergraduates admitted Half Price to all parts of the house.
Tickets for this Performance can be obtained by Students from FRAMJEE C. MEHTA, Kaiser-i-Hind Press.

PRICES.—Box Stalls, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Pit and Gallery, Re. 1. Soldiers in Uniform Half Price.

Reserved Seats can now be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. for any Night of the Season.

NOTICE.

OWING to the low RATE OF EXCHANGE now ruling, we are compelled to INCREASE our Prices 5 per cent. from this date till further notice.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1892.

NOTICES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of the SALEM DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Pay Rs. 450 a month, with Rs. 4 a day travelling allowance. Applicants should state clearly their Engineering Qualifications, setting out any degrees, &c., taken, and where and how last employed, and should send copies of any certificates, testimonials, &c., to which they wish reference made. Applications addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to the 31st March 1892.

G. STOKES,
President, District Board, Salem.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.

MANAGERS :—
BALL HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.

THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.

Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.

The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshai, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.

Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1892, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To consider the advisability of extending the Mill by the addition of Weaving Machinery, and to pass such resolution in regard to the matter as the Shareholders may think fit.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of March 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th February, 1892.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Local Mills for the supply of DRILL WHITE 27" (of Indian manufacture) yards 1,28,000, more or less as may be required, delivery to be completed by 30th June, 1892.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, approved Bank Deposit Receipts, (a Bond cannot be accepted) for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required, and a sample and specification of the drill, may be obtained on application, and sealed patterns inspected at, the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by Undersigned at noon on Monday, the 29th February, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, the 22nd January, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price : Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4 ; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price : Re. 1-4 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

" SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will as and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

" BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

UNCLAIMED WATCHES.

THE WATCHES mentioned in the following List having been left for repairs during the last few years at our Establishment in Bombay, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the same are claimed by the rightful Owners, on or before the 1st of March, 1892, WE CANNOT ACCEPT FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY for their RETURN, and after that date we shall decline to entertain any application concerning them :—

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

SILVER WATCHES.

DESCRIPTION OF WATCH.	NAME.	DATE.
Open-faced Key-winding Lever, Plain Case	Mr. Jones	10th May, 1877.
Half-Hunting do. do Enamelled Figures	„ T. H. Sealy	19th September, 1877.
Hunting Keyless Lever, Engine-turned Cases	„ H. C. Dutt	24th August, 1882.
Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever do.	„ T. Mullone	1st October, 1883.
Open-faced do. Cylinder do.	„ E. Spence	31st March, 1884.
Hunting do. Lever do.	Lieut. Spring	8th July, 1885.
Open-faced do. do. Plain Cases	Mr. T. Ward	8th October, 1885.
Do. do. Engine-turned Cases	Sergt. H. Smith	13th September, 1889.
Crystal-faced Keyless do. do.	Mr. A. Guillermo	2nd January, 1890.

METAL WATCHES.

Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever, Black Dial	Capt. C. Yates	18th March, 1881.
Double Crystal Keyless Cylinder, Gilt Case	Mr. Young	14th July, 1885.
Crystal-faced Key-winding do. do.	Ali Tala	4th February, 1887.
Do. Keyless do. Plain Case	Yeggian Iyet	16th October, 1888.
Do. do. Enamelled Case	Mr. J. J. Walmsley	10th May, 1889.

Owners of these Watches are requested to make an early Application to

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

INVALID PORT.

RICH in Flavour, Excellent in Body, and Nourishing in Quality. A fine wholesome Family Wine, and one well-adapted for use when Wine is medically prescribed as a Tonic to the Invalid and a Beverage to the Convalescent.—Selected from Special Vintages.

Quarts, Rs. 33 per doz. ; Pints, Rs. 18 per doz.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices :—" Lochgorm " Rs. 28, " H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, " C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Sea
Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 „ „

EWART LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED

FROM

The Tottenham Lager Beer Brewery

TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE PILSENER BEER.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAWS BUILDING,
Custom House Road.

SUB-AGENTS :—

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE INDUSTRIAL QUARTERLY REVIEW,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY
OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE,
OF
THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION
OF
WESTERN INDIA.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 4
For Particulars apply to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY POONA

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :
" ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

See the following :

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 60, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 13-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-10
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years ;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—30 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	.....£742,553
„	1880	.....£333,078
„	1885	.....£966,107
„	1890	.....£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7¼ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875.....£3,238,437 | 1885 .....£5,502,901
1890.....£4,528,542 | 1890 .....£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

UNIVERSAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

SPECIAL FEATURES.

(*a*) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(*b*) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(*c*) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(*d*) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND...	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,800,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., " INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies ; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Act

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The Achurch Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Execution, County Jail, 7 a.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, 3-30 p.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 8-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ionia (s), from Liverpool; and Nizam (s), Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Gwalior (s), for Hongkong; and Melpomene (s), Trieste, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock.

FANCY FETES, MALABAR POINT.—There will be an extra day on Saturday, March 5, from 4-30 to 7 p.m. Admission, annas 8.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Vittal Ramchunder, living at Kamatipura, reported to the police, that on Saturday morning, his brother-in-law, named Luximon, aged 20 years, disappeared, and has not since been heard of, the lad had a quarrel with his school-master just before he absconded.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 p.m., the following programme:—

Gavotte	Maiglockchen — Fliege.
Overture	The Armourer — Lortzing.
Romanza	Non e Ver — Tito Matei.
Selection	Attilla — Verdi.
Valse	Special Berichte — Caibulka.
Polka	Arm in Arm — Zimmer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STEALING ORNAMENTS FROM CHILDREN.—Pandurang Moreshwar has made a report to the police that on Thursday last, while his daughter, aged 17 years, was on her way to school she was robbed of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 17.—A Hindu woman, named Thoolwa, residing at Moogbhat, reports to the police that on Saturday evening, whilst her niece, a child about 4 years of age, was playing in the street, in front of her house, somebody robbed her of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 32.—Rama Pandu, residing at Khetwadi also reported to the police that his child, about 4 years of age, whilst playing in the verandah of his house, was robbed of a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 3.

CRICKET MATCH.—An interesting cricket match was played on Sunday, between the New High School Cricket Club and the Warden Cricket Club, which resulted in the success of the former by 91 runs. The New High School Cricket Club winning the toss, went in first, scoring 147 runs, Messrs. M. E. Reporter and S. E. Reporter contributing 48 and 36 runs respectively. The Warden Cricket Club went to bat, making 56 runs in all, the chief contributors were Messrs. Affinvala 24, and Driver 11, respectively. According to the rule they had to follow on, and in their second innings they made a better show, losing 6 wickets for 43 runs. Messrs. Kothare, Bilimoria, and Naigamwalla bowled exceedingly well from the school side.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The children of this institution were entertained on Saturday last, by Mr. and Mrs. Gostling, at their residence, Cumballa Hill. Over sixty children, pupil-teachers, and teachers, were present from the Orphanage, and a number of well-known sympathisers and friends were also invited to assist. They did their best to amuse the children with games and music. Two gentlemen gave money for race-prizes, and two native jugglers performed some conjuring tricks. The good things were provided with Mrs. Gostling's large-hearted hospitality, and it was difficult to decide whether the children for whom all had been arranged, or the fashionable party who were invited to meet them, enjoyed themselves the more. Before leaving the children sang three Scotch songs, and with many cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Gostling went home, happy, and tired out.

THEFT BY A KALASI.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hoosein Khan Ibrahim Khan, a *kalasi* on board the s. s. Pekin, lying in the Victoria Dock, was charged on remand with the theft of two sheets, a coat, a pair of trousers, and other wearing apparel that belonged to the company and two of the stewards. The evidence of the chief officer, Mr. Cowey, showed that the prisoner was accustomed to make up his bed every morning. But on the morning of the 19th instant the sheet had not been spread, and the prisoner was brought on board by the police after being found on shore with two sheets wrapped around him under his clothing. The evidence of Messrs. Ruddle and Emmet, stewards, disclosed that the other articles had been missed on board, and were found in complainants' box, and claimed and identified. The prisoner denied the accusations, and said the clothes were made over to him. If it had been his intention to steal them he would not have left the clothing on board or wandered out of the docks with them, wrapped around his person. The Magistrate found him guilty on the evidence, and sentenced him to undergo hard labour for three months.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, CAVEL STREET.—The annual general meeting of subscribers to the above library was held in the hall of the institution, on Sunday last. The Very Rev. M. A. Fonseca, presided. From the report of the committee, it appeared that the receipts for the past year amounted to Rs. 977-8-0, whilst the expenditure, owing to the careful financing of their treasurer, Mr. Lewis Gonsalves, had not exceeded Rs. 693-12-0, so that the accounts closed with a credit balance of Rs. 750-8-3 on the 31st of December, 1891. There were about 60 subscribers, and the stock stood at 1,002 volumes. It was also reported that lectures on interesting subjects had been arranged for, the first which was delivered by the Rev. Dr. D'Monte. The following gentlemen were elected members of the managing committee for the current year:—The Very Rev. M. A. Fonseca (president), Rev. Dr. D'Monte and Mr. F. S. D'Monte (vice-presidents), Mr. D. Thomson (secretary), Mr. Albert D'Souza (deputy secretary), Messrs. D. M. Murzello, L. M. Valladares, F. Noronha, Edward Rosario, P. Alex Rowe, and P. M. D'Almeida (members). A hearty vote of thanks having been tendered to Mr. J. D. D'Almeida, the late secretary, for his valuable assistance during his tenure of office, the usual vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

THEFT BY HOUSE-BREAKING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Ramnath Hoorabux, Mathura Ramdin, and Mathoo Sewdeen were placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with house-breaking and theft of a box, containing gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 400, the property of Sidu Motha, living at Carpenter Street. It appeared that both the complainant and the accused are sweetmeat-sellers, having their shops opposite to each other, in Carpenter Street. On Thursday last during the absence of the complainant, the accused broke into his shop, and walked away with a large wooden box, containing gold ornaments, to the value of Rs. 400. He then went to the second accused's house, at Falkland Road, and there breaking open the box, extracted the ornaments. The first and the second accused then sent for the third accused, and the three went to Bandora, where they buried the ornaments in a garden. The complainant, on discovering the theft reported the matter to the police, who, on enquiry, arrested the accused, and recovered the stolen property from the place where it was buried. The Magistrate convicted the first two accused, and sentenced the first to two years' rigorous imprisonment, with hard labour, in addition to paying a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to undergo six months' further rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, while the third accused was discharged, in absence of sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to him.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.
Vigil of St. Mathias Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.
Festival of St. Matthias.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 21st February, 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·828
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind*	NW, N, NNE, NE, ENE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	260

*From midnight to midnight.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

LAST week, at the Ripon Club, the friends and admirers of Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee invited him to a banquet in recognition of his eminent services at the International Sanitary Congress, recently held in London, being a delegate on behalf of the Bombay Millowners' Association. It was the intention of his friends to entertain him to a party soon after his return to Bombay; but several unavoidable circumstances supervened, and the desired gathering could not be held earlier. Amongst those who had signified their wish to join in this demonstration of their appreciation of his services to the cause of sanitary science and to the principal mill industry of this country, were a few of the leading millowners and agents, his personal friends, and members of the Ripon Club. The rooms of the Club were well and tastefully furnished, and covers were laid for about eighty gentlemen. There were, of course, a preponderance of Parsees; but in the company were Europeans, Hindus, Portuguese, and Mahomedans—a really representative assembly.

Dr. Blaney, who was unanimously voted to the chair, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening (after the loyal toasts were drunk), spoke in a felicitous speech of Dr. Bahadurjee as a young scientist of great brilliancy and full of promise in the scientific world. Dr. Blaney said:—"His friends have taken the occasion of his return to Bombay from the International Sanitary Congress, recently held in London, to invite him to this banquet here, to wish him that success in his professional career, of which his life is so full of promise. Though young in the profession, Dr. Bahadurjee is already one of the leading physicians in Bombay, and that he will maintain this elevated position by continued clinical work, combined with work of original investigation in the laboratory, may be safely predicted. The bent of his mind is in these directions, and if he may not excel as a cricketer in the Parsee team, he will assuredly rise high in his own profession. When Dr. Bahadurjee was selected by the Millowners' Association as their delegate to the London Congress his professional brethren in Bombay naturally watched the proceedings of that Congress with much interest. Dr. Bahadurjee took a prominent part in the proceedings, and set forth his views on several important professional subjects. How our guest acquitted himself in the presence of the most critical and competent professional audience that the world has ever drawn together is well known to all his friends at this table. He not only gained the ear but the plaudits of his brother-delegates for the masterly manner in which he dealt with his subject. That may be called a cosmopolitan approval, the approval of the most eminent professional men in the world. His professional brethren in Bombay felt proud of him that, one of themselves, a native of India, was recognized by the Congress as a man of great promise, if not already a man of mark. They felt, we all felt, that our guest had brought honour in Bombay by his splendid appearance before the Congress. It is this feeling which prompted us to invite Dr. Bahadurjee to this banquet. He is here to speak for himself. Let us drink to his health, wishing him prosperity in a profession which his ability adorns." (Applause.)

The toast was received with considerable cordiality.

Dr. Bahadurjee, in returning thanks, said:—"Dr. Blaney and Friends,—I thank you sincerely for the very kind manner in which you received the toast of my health, proposed in such kind terms by Dr. Blaney. I cannot but feel that it is chiefly to your kindness for me and your sympathy for the cause I advocated before the Congress of Hygiene that I am indebted for this very kind reception to-night. It has been a source of gratification and thankfulness to me that the little service it fell to my lot to do to such an important cause should have been so well and favourably received by the Indian press and public. I need scarcely assure you that it was not on behalf of any party or interest that I undertook to place before the British public the true position of our mill-hands and our mill industry. I had full confidence in the British love of justice and fairplay, and I was satisfied that it only required a steady and honest effort to remove the misconceptions and the distortions, which the interested advocacy of certain partisans had laid before the British public to secure a just and patient hearing, and I am happy to be able to say that my confidence was not misplaced, the cause which a short while ago had gained so many supporters in England has now been discredited, and the manner in which my humble efforts in the cause of truth and the interest of our growing industry has been received since my return to India, and which find such kind expression in this meeting to-night might, I think, be taken to show that I have not altogether failed to discharge honestly and conscionsly the duty I had imposed on myself. I need not trouble you, gentlemen, with a repetition of what I was privileged to explain the other day before the Millowners' Association. I will only once more express my grateful acknowledgments for the sincerity and unanimity with which the justice and goodness of the cause that concerns the greatest good of the greatest number has been received by the press and the public. To the press the cause of mill-industry is not a little indebted for the warmth and force with which it has been supported in that quarter; and the moral support and sympathy of those who, though not directly connected with or interested in the industry, have helped in the cause have also been of great value in awaking the British conscience to a sense of the righteousness of that cause. It was, of course, inevitable that we should meet with opposition and calumny from those who had so far had it all their own way, when they found that the superstructure of misconception which they had reared with such laborious care for their own ends and out of sheer selfishness was crumbling to pieces as soon as the true state of facts was being placed before the enlightened British public, that the Lancashire millowners and their supporters should under the cloak of philanthropy and humanity have initiated and carried on an agitation as selfish as it was influential and powerful was perhaps to be expected; but that a native of India, and one who ostentatiously puts himself forward in season and out of season as the friend and champion of the Indian mill operatives, should play into the hands of the Lancashire agitators and make attempts, however feeble, to run down the cause which has evoked such deep and strong sympathy and support from the whole of the Indian public is surprising. It is not surprising that the representations and idle talk of the *Din Bandhu* should have been eagerly clutched at by Mr. Holt-Hallett and his party when all other support was failing them, but these gentlemen may be quite sure that in relying on that writer they are only leaning on a broken reed, and that the true character of such writings and their futility are sufficiently well-known in our country. This writer, I believe, is the same person who thought it consistent with his professed zeal for the good of the poor mill-hands to advance them loans at the very modest interest of 30 to 36 per cent. and to repay himself out of their scanty earnings with unfailing regularity, and his philanthropy manifested itself in supplying the mill-operatives with the necessaries of life at an advance of 5 to 10 per cent. on the market rates. Elsewhere I have pointed out the amusing evidence of selected witnesses who took care to volunteer the statement that they were not told by anybody what to say before the Commission. No wonder that this modest friend of the Indian operatives falls in with the coloured representations of Mr. Hallett as to the state of the mill-hands, and to alleviate which the Indian philanthropist projected his pretty and transperent schemes. He naturally resorts, as is his wont, to the very appropriate means of abusing those whose arguments he dare not answer. These tactics deserve no answer, and they are bound to fail. It must be mortifying to him to know that his friends in England are now throwing off the mask which they had hitherto worn and exposing themselves in their true character. It is no longer the familiar though false cry of the good of the Indian mill industry and of humanity towards the mill-workers that we hear now. The burden now is selfishness, pure and simple, avowed with unblushing distinctness, and such must necessarily be the case. The philanthropic cry has spent itself. Its hollowness has been fully exposed, and as it no longer pays to assume the discredited robe of philanthropy and humanity an unblushing confession is now made of the motives and character of the agitation. Mark what Mr. Holt-Hallett, the guardian philanthropist and friend of Indian mill-hands, now says: 'Fellow-citizens of Lancashire,—What are you about? Is it possible however to maintain—much less to develope—our mill industry? Are you aware that we exported only 38 million pounds of yarn to China and Japan in 1891 as against the 30 million pounds in 1876, whereas the pauper labour (and not oppressed and brutal labour as he called it before) in India, and her raw material have sent up the Indian export of yarn from 6 million pound in 1876 to 145 million pound in 1891? Remember the death of the mills in Rossendale and Bacuf Valleys, in the struggle for existence with their Indian competitors. Are you aware that India is now spinning the fine counts, and are you prepared, therefore, to see the death of our entire mill-industry, for the fine counts mills will surely die as did the coarser count once in Rossendale and Bacuf Valley? Chamber of Commerce, fellow-citizens, and fellow-citizens of Lancashire awake, arise or be for ever fallen!' Such is the burden of the stirring appeal of Mr. Holt-Hallett, who is announced by an evening paper in Lancashire to write upon an important subject. Important it is, indeed touching as it does, the question of to be, or not to be, as regards comfortable means of livelihood for his fellow-artisans in Lancashire. I would exhort friends and well-wishers of the growing mill industry of our country to let not Mr. Hallett again gain the public ear with his noisy one-sided and purely selfish agitation. Now that the motive is there, and is self-stamped on the very face of his writings, there ought not to be much difficulty in pulling down his imposing structure built up with such unreliable stuff as has crept into the blue books and as is purveyed by his Indian friend of the *Din Bandhu*. Failing in his attempts to delude the British legislators with his disguised language in the columns of the *Times*, he has now unfurled his banner amongst the electors of Lancashire, and is exhorting them to coerce their representatives in the Legislature to cripple the Indian industry and to starve the Indian pauper labour. So that the high-priced English labour may continue to thrive. (Loud and continued applause.)

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban proposed, in a few appropriate words, a vote of thanks to Dr. Blaney for his able conduct in the chair, to which the chairman made a suitable reply, after which the gathering dispersed.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

THE prosecution of the Right Revd. Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore for defamation by Messrs. Nunes and De Monte was resumed yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, prosecuted; Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, defended.

The learned counsel for the prosecution continued his address to the Court and said hitherto he had dealt with the vague charges that the meetings that took place between November and July 16th had been illegal. He pointed out there was absolutely no evidence to show those meetings were illegal and irregular. The meetings were also not disorderly; but if they were so, submitted the learned Counsel, the disorder arose from the misconduct of the Vicar and were primarily due to him. But Lord Colin said he had to deal with something far more tangible and specific. In connection with the meeting of July 12th, the Bishop made two definite charges, the first being that the police were induced by the complainants to enter the church, and that those who were elected at the meeting tried to take part forcibly in the administration of the church in a manner improper and illegal. Then there was also the statement that it was intended audaciously and publicly to attack the coffers of the church and take possession of the valuable funds therein. These charges, contended Lord Colin, were recklessly and negligently made by the Bishop. As far as the learned counsel could gather in the report in the papers these statements constituted defamation. The above charges were not made in good faith, and Lord Colin, in referring the Court to one of the definitions embodied in Section 52 of the Penal Code, said: "That nothing is said to be done or believed in good faith, which is done or believed without due care and attention." The prosecution held that those words were uttered and published without due care and attention. Looking at the suggestion that was attributed to the complainants it was an absurdity to say the police were brought there by them to prevent disorder and illegality and be spectators to their illegal conduct. There was not one tittle of evidence to support that allegation. The only intention for the presence of the police was to prevent the meeting from being disturbed by the illegal conduct of the old wardens, and prevent the complainants from having the rights which they claimed. The Bishop had made a reference to the presence of a locksmith at the meeting; and to prove it, Lord Colin contended, it was absolutely necessary for the Bishop to bring home that intention or attempt on the coffers to the complainants. If the Bishop had made due enquiries instead of listening to the highly-colored account of Mr. Henriques that an attack was made on the coffers, he would have caressed and embraced them for doing all in their power to prevent any illegal intention from being carried out instead of sending them into hell fire. The Bishop's duty was to have summoned his informants and held a regular trial. But there was no evidence to show on what report the Bishop acted and, therefore, was most negligent in making the charges in his pastoral letter without proper enquiries. The proceedings of June 7th were warranted, and there was absolutely no trace of illegal designs on the part of the complainants. The letter of Mr. Nunes of July 23rd to the Bishop was written in an extremely deferential way one week after the issue of the pastoral letter, and, as it seemed to Lord Colin Campbell, reputed the charge of disrespect alleged to have been shown the Bishop. Lord Colin submitted a censure could not be passed by the Bishop without a regular trial according to the canon law. The Bishop hoped by excommunicating the complainants to prevent them from taking part in the management of the church funds. His worship would have to decide the present case with a reference to the canon law. If the Bishop violated that law the Court would have to take cognisance of it. Could the Court hold that the Bishop acted rightly in maintaining the complainants' incurred the penalty of excommunication by claiming their right of administration of the church property. The case involved grave questions of law. In conclusion. Lord Colin Campbell said he charged the Bishop with having made those statements falsely, recklessly and negligently. He charged him with having abused his high authority as a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church and neglecting to observe the laws and regulations of the canon law for the infliction of ecclesiastical punishments. The offence did amount to defamation and came within Section 499 of the Penal Code, and he claimed the verdict.

The case was adjourned till Monday next in the afternoon.

ADDITION TO THE MACIVER LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s.s. Ionia, of 3,573 tons, under the command of Captain E. M. Boyle, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, with a cargo of coals and 26 saloon passengers. She is a new vessel built by Messrs. Harlane and Walf at Belfast, and is a steel twin-screw steamer similar to the s.s. Ruthenia. It has a beam of 47 feet, is 430 feet long, her gross tonnage being 5,503, and net 3,573. She has accommodation for about 100 passengers, and the cabins are situated on the main deck. The vessel is fitted up with electric light throughout to meet the requirements necessary for travelling through the Suez Canal by night. She is provided with triple expansion engines, and is propelled by twin-screws. The cylenders are 19in. 31in. and 52in. diameter by 42in. stroke, and indicating 2,600 horse-power. She makes 85 revolutions per minute and maintains a speed of 12 knots per hour. She left Liverpool on the 30th January last and made a very good passage in twenty-one and a-half days, this being her first voyage. There are two main boilers double-ended, three furnaces at each end and one auxiliary boiler, single-ended, with two furnaces, in all 14 furnaces. She is fitted with water ballast the entire length, it being carried in eight tanks, and each tank is sub-divided longitudinally; the total amount carried being 1,100 tons. In addition to this there is, 100 tons fresh water. She has large, airy cabins fitted up with electric lights and bells, and two patent folding beds of the latest invention. The bath-rooms are spacious and well-finished. The comfort of passengers has been attended to in every respect, and the ship carries both doctor and stewardess. The saloon is spacious and well-furnished. The smoking-room is on the upper deck. The sanitary and the lavatory arrangements are of the latest and best description. The owners of the vessel are Messrs. D. and C. MacIver of Liverpool, who have succeeded in launching the second steamer to meet the requirements of both the passengers and cargo trade. The Bombay agents are Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. During the voyage she experienced rather rough weather for the first part, but the latter part was fine.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the 4th Spoon Competition fired on Saturday at Coorla:—

Rank and Names.	200 yds. Total.	300 yds. Total.	Grand Total.
Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	31	28	59
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	28	27	55
Lce-Corpl J Wolfe, G I P Ry Vols	26	28	54
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	26	28	54
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	27	24	51
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28	23	51
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	26	24	50
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	27	23	50
Sergt A Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	22	26	48
Col-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	24	24	48
Corpl C E Morris, Bo Vol Rifles	25	21	46
Sergt C B Robinson, Bo Vol Rifles	19	24	43
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	20	22	42
Sergt-Instr J Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	23	19	42
Vol E W Pyrke, Bo Vol Rifles	24	17	41

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

APPLICATION TO REMOVE A TRUSTEE.

MANEKBAI *vs.* ARDASIR CURSETJEE BENNETT AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff, a daughter of the late Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett, a spinster, sued her two brothers, Ardasir and Sorabjee, executors of the last will of her father, Buchoobai, wife of Shapoorjee Cowasjee Sanjana, and her daughter Aymai, a minor, praying that the estate of her father may be administered, and the trust thereof carried out by the Court, that the monies lying in the Bank of Bombay may be declared to be impressed with the trust in favour of the plaintiff and the third and fourth defendants, that the first two defendants may be removed from the position of trustees, and that new trustees may be appointed by the Court, that an account may be taken of the monies and interest received thereon, that the defendants may be ordered to hand over the monies and accumulations to the new trustees, &c. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Budroodin, and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett died on the 21st August 1887, leaving his widow two sons, the first two defendants, and two daughters, the plaintiff and the third defendant. By his will he appointed the first two defendants his executors, and probate of it was granted to them. The testator directed sums of Rs. 6,000, Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 1,000 respectively to be set apart on trust in favour of the plaintiff and the defendant, Buchoobai, and her daughter, Aymai. His property consisted chiefly of monies invested on mortgage of immoveable properties. It was agreed between the parties that a sum of Rs. 9,000, advanced to one Madhoorao Yeshwant Thakoor at the rate of 9 per cent. interest on the security of his immoveable property should be taken to be the investment of the three sums above mentioned; and the defendants promised to pay the interest received from the mortgagor. Subsequently the defendants, with the consent of the plaintiff and Buchoobai, got the rate of interest reduced to 11 annas per month, and got the property insured. Defendants received the interest from time to time, but did not pay it over as promised, and the plaintiff and Buchoobai had to file suits in the Small Causes Court against the defendants to recover their shares of the interest, and decrees were passed against them. The first defendant stated during the hearing of the suit that the principal and interest were deposited in the Bank of Bombay. It now appeared the first defendant withdrew the interest so deposited as soon as the decree was passed against him in favour of the plaintiff. The decree remained unsatisfied, but the plaintiff had levied an attachment on the sum of Rs. 9,000 lying in the Bank of Bombay in the names of the defendants. The first defendant then obtained a rule nisi in the Small Causes Court, calling on the plaintiff to show cause why the attachment should not be removed; and the Chief Judge directed the matter to stand over to enable the plaintiff to file a suit in the High Court to remove the trustees and to protect her interests. The plaintiff stated that if the defendants were not prevented from withdrawing the monies from the Bank of Bombay the same would be withdrawn and the object of the trust would be defeated.

The first defendant, in his defence, stated that his father left three sons, and not two as mentioned in the plaint. The testator did not direct that Rs. 6,000 should be set apart on trust in favour of the plaintiff; but that upon the marriage of the plaintiff (which had not yet taken place) Rs. 3,000 should be extended upon her marriage, and that Rs. 3,000 should be invested in Government paper, the interest to be paid plaintiff for her life only; and that the remainder should be paid to her children as she should appoint, and in default of such appointment to the testator's sons. After the death of the testator, the plaintiff, the defendants, and their mother continued to live together, and the household expenses were defrayed through the mother until December 1888, when they separated. The decrees passed in favour of the plaintiff and of Bachoobai in the Small Causes Court were passed without jurisdiction, and for larger sums than those to which they could possibly have been entitled for interest as legatees of the testator, which only accrued at the earliest one year after the death of the testator. In consequence of the attachment levied by the plaintiff, he had been unable to renew the deposit in the Bank of Bombay, and the amount of it, Rs. 9,142, was now bearing no interest. The plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed, and the defendant submitted that he had executed the duties imposed upon him by the testator faithfully, and that there was no ground for removing him from his office.

The second defendant had retired from his position as a trustee. The third and fourth defendants supported the prayer of the plaint.

His Lordship, in disposing of the suit, said he saw no reason to remove the first defendant from his office of trustee; but he was directed to appoint another trustee in place of the second defendant who had retired. The monies should be invested and the arrears of interest thereon should be paid to the plaintiff and the other persons. If this was not done, the defendant should be removed from the position of trustee on a written application to be made by the parties concerned. Two months' time was allowed for the purpose, with liberty to apply. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

After Insolvent Court.
Testamentary Suits.

23-91—Chalk, W and S—Sadanund Anundrao Pakadi vs Rajbahi Anundrao and others—Crawford B and Co—For dismissal of Petition under Rule 64.

33-91—Little, S F and N—Goswami Shri Jewanlalji Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee and D.

1-92—Chalk, W and S—Ramjee Nathoo vs Jetha Kheraj—In person.

23-91—Conroy and B—Soondardas Dossa vs Nandas Dossa and others—Crawford B and Co.
Postponed Long Causes.

230-91—Payne, G and S—Narayen Harri vs Bapuji Cooverji and another—R Skipsy—Part heard.

525-90—Little, S, F and N—Purshotum Mungaldas N and another vs C A Turner and others—Ardesir, H and D, B and K, M E and H.

107-35—Ardesir, H and D—Charles A Turner vs Purshotum Mungaldas N and another—Little, S, F N. D and K, and M, E and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

374-91—Khunderao M—Magan Buldew vs Yeshwantrao Bhaskerji.

583-91—Thakurdas, D and C—The Indo-China Manufacuring Co vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

10-92—Macfarlane, E and H—Goolamally Abdooally and another vs Allibhai Ebrahimji and another—Payne, G and S.

26-92—In person—Kheta Manji and others vs Kassumbhai Ahmedbhai and others.
Postponed Long Causes.

241-91—Payne, G and S—Bhondibai Krishnaji and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

622-91—In person (a pauper)—Withabai vs Bhansali Nanabhoy Gopaldas Mulji B B—(Defended New Long Cause.)

614-91—Wadia, and G—Atmaram Narayen and others vs Wishwanath Wasudeo and others—(Defended New Long Cause).

126-85—Tyabjee and D—Shri Samatshingjee Surshingjee vs Joosub Hajee Ahmed—Macfarlane E and H.

151-91—M N Sukiatwala—Gajanand alias Moreshwar Vithoba vs Cassibai and other—Macfarlane E and H.

96-91—Little, S F and N—Mowjee Cullianjee vs Nenbai and others—Little S F and N and Payne G and S.

446-91—In person—Nathjee Chaganlal vs Premjee Kessowjee.

538-90—Tyabjee and D—Ramdas Luchminarayen vs Haranandas Chajumal and other—Macfarlane E and H, Tyabjee and D.

571-90—Balkrishna V N K for pauper—Mahomed Hassanjee vs Ismail Hassangjee and other—Thakoredas D and C, in person and M H Khan.

572-90—Balkrishna V N K for pauper—Mahomed Hassangjee —vs Ismail Hassangjee and other—Thakoredas D and C, in person and M H Khan.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

390-91—Crawford, B and Co—Oomedahu vs Mehboob Jun—M H Khan.

For Consent Decree.

104-91—Craigie, L and O—The Standard Life Assurance Co vs Vulla Punna and others—Shamrao, P and P, G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

232-91—Nanu and H—Fakoolabhoy Hiptoola vs The Bombay Flour Mills Co—Crawford B and Co—(Part heard.)

268-91—Janardhan and A—Rao Saheb Hurri Rawjee vs Atmaram Vassudeo V and others—Little S F and N—(Not to be call on.)

719-90—Conroy and B—Bai Lakhmibai vs Nanibai—Tyabjee and D.

74-83—Tyabjee and D—Vishwanath Ganput M vs Marooti Savajee and others—Little S F and N.

505-89—Payne G and S and In person—Vallibhoy Khanbhai and others vs. Sorabjee Dosabhoy and others—Conroy and R J C Cama, Manshuklal D and J and Pestonjee and R.

131-91—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Manockjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhoy Dhunjibhai C and others—Little S F and N and In person.

To Vary Commissioners Report.

29-85—Nanu and H—Jewanjee Hormusjee Gazdar vs Charles Palmer and others—Crawford B and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 1,648 tons, Captain F Speck, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Melpomene, 1,847 tons, Captain A Mitis, sailed yesterday for Trieste via Red Sea ports, with a general cargo, Mr Baldon and Mr Conte Penazzi as cabin and 45 deck passengers.

THE s s Ionia, 3,573 tons, Captain E M Boyle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 5,375 tons coal and the following passengers:—Mrs H A Campbell, Captain G A Carleton, Captain and Mrs J H Christie and two children, Captain G E Evans, Captain and Mrs R M Foss, Mr J Higgins, Mrs Hilliard, Mr G Keymer, Miss Mana P Lane, Rev and Mrs Hugh Lords and two children, Lieut A McConachy, Mr De Schmid, Mr Lcoone-, Mr Lcoones, and Mr Stockley. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Malwa, 1,698 tons, Captain C F Preston, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening last from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong to London—Mr and Mrs Gollan. From Hongkong to Brindisi—Mrs M W R Perkins. From Honkong to Bombay—Major Ricard, S C Mindes, Mr J A F da Silva, Sergt J E F de Aragas, Sergt C F J de Azavedo, Mr G A de O Pegado, Mr A A de Silva Vidigal, Mr F de S P da Costa Campos. From Sydney to Bombay—Capt St John, and Mr Broucke. From Sydney to Brindisi—Miss Bushy. From Colombo to Bombay—Miss Meren Muller, Mr P Jones, Mr G W Millais, Mrs Petrie, and Revd E Browne. From different ports—9 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kentigern	1614	Henderson	A	J Mackintosh & Co
" Clan Stuart	1354	Leslie	B	F Muir & Co
" Drachenfels	1459	Tegge	F	Glade & Co.
" Iago	1550	Ouston	K	F Muir & Co
" Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
" Krishna	..	Nacoda	..	Shepherd & Co
" Saburmati	..	Nacoda	..	Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Ponani ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich meantime.

VICTORIA DOCK.

				No.	
S.S. Asia	2322	Laird		2	W & A Graham & Co
" Asama	2449	Smith		3	K Nixon & Co
" Gwalior	1618	Jephson		4	P & O S N Co
" Pekin	2133	Harris		5	P & O S N Co
" Arab	2722	Newey		6	K Nixon & Co
" Imperatrix	2331	Egger		7	A Lloyd's & Co
" Melpomene	1848	Mitis		8	J Janni
" Etolia	2113	Jones		9	K Nixon & Co
" Gairloch	1422	Cowan		10	K Nixon & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips		13	E Bates
" T. Heymann	1550	Pernam		16	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Ionia (s)	Boyle	Liverpool, Jan 30.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwitch	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Gwalior (s)	Speck	Hongkong.
	Melpomene (s)	Mitis	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face, Keyless, from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50, respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESHOTAN, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.—The Largest and most varied Stock in India at very Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE of the late Captain R. D. C. Davies' Valuable Books, Sword, etc., at CRAWFORD'S ROOMS, by order of the Administrator-General, TO-DAY, at 2 p. m.

REAL ALUMINIUM and CANADIAN GOLD CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE, fitted with Chubb's patent lock, 2 drawers and shelf, inside measurement 40 by 20 inches. Almost new. To be seen at 60, Tamarind Lane.

RIPON HOTEL Occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within Easy Walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; Lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry., Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—A solid Silver, Hall-marked Dinner and Dessert Set for 12, with Fish Knives by Elkington, fitted in Brass-bound Oak case. Rs. 1,300.—S. PUDUMJEE, C. S., Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE.—A Safety BICYCLE—solid tyre; No 17, Quadrant, first class machine, arrived by mail steamer on Saturday last, patent suspension Spring Saddle; new Cog Chain, Tyres, and Saddlebag, &c. Apply to COLTON, TINGCOMBE, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; or to Rev. E. DICKINSON PRICE, C. M. S. Home, Bombay.

WALKER'S COTTAGE at Matheran, to be SUBLET for the Season. Full particulars on application to P. BYRAMJI, House Agent, Rampart Row.

WANTED, a CLERK, with Good Handwriting. Pay according to merits. Apply BOMONJI DHUNJIBHOY, at Merewether Dock.

WANTED, a Pair of good GALLOWAYS, to ride and drive, 14 to 14-1. Apply by letter, "S.," care of Messrs. WM. WATSON and Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR No. 73, Apollo Street. Apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 73, Apollo Street.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 630, want offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bathrooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PEARSE AND CO'S Best INVALID PORT. Highly Nutritious. Per Bot. Re. 1-12. Our Old Scotch Whisky, matured in Sherry Casks. Per Bot Re. 1-12. Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk. Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 67; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 21. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all atest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

STEEL BOILERS,
ANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110lbs. working pressure. Also vertica boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved open-work, black wood and neat and plain teakwood sets of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, sweet toned Piano (Marcks and Co.) ormolu clock, rich oil paintings, books, excellent table ornaments, opal-gas globes, best plated ware, rich cut glassware, handsome porcelain ware, chaff cutter, grain mill, first-rate horses and carriages, Jafferabad milk cow and calf, copper utensils, garden pump, choice plants and ferns, &c., &c., the property of W. C. Rowe, Esq.

On Thursday, the 25th February, 1892 at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Grant House, Paltan Road, near the Crawford Market, (and opposite the School of Art) the whole of the above household furniture, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 23, 1892.

THACKER and Co., Ld., have NOT raised their Prices for Books on account of Exchange. Their CASH-RATES are still TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING, equivalent to a discount of over 15 per cent. off the English published prices.

Bombay, Feb. 20, 1892.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER

TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

AND

H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN

AND FAMILY.

AWARDED

FOURTEEN MEDALS,

INCLUDING

TWO CHAMPIONSHIP GOLD

MEDALS, CHALLENGE SILVER CUP,

AND

SEVERAL DIPLOMAS

FOR

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

Together with Certificates for Ordinary and Honours' Grade Examinations in Technique and Science of Photography in Lighting and Posing, Re-Touching, &c.

MR. BHEDWAR begs to state that his STUDIO, constructed on Scientific principles,

IS NOW OPEN,

And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

HOURS OF BUSINESS;

8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.
For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Iced Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies
GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

THE latest telegraphic advices belonging to this column having been noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, we have now only local news to chronicle.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes, viz.:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	12,95,333
" " Branches...	"	"	7,064
Other Deposits	"	"	32,95,890
Government Securities	"	"	7,79,215
Loans "	"	"	11,83,062
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	"	1,18,844
Cash with other Banks.....	Dec.	"	2,70,554
Cash and Currency Notes.....	"	"	25,04,974

The diminution of 25 lakhs in the Cash Balance shown by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, bringing the balance down to 130 lakhs, although greater, by some 21 lakhs, than that disclosed by the previous Return does not indicate any increase in the trade demand for Money during the week covered by the figures under notice. There had been withdrawals of Private Deposits, larger, by about 5½ lakhs than those in the previous week; but on the other hand, the increase in Bills Discounted had been but slight, while Loans had diminished by over 11¾ lakhs, making the net increase in trade requirements about 22¼ lakhs, against 31½ lakhs in the week preceding. The balance was further reduced in the past week by considerable withdrawals from Public Deposits; but these have been partly counterbalanced by a further realization of Government Securities.

COTTON has been taken here to a small extent to-day in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. 1650 bales in all have changed hands, of wich exporters have bought 1,000, consisting of 350 new Pachora, at Rs. 152-2½; 200 each of Akote Ginned, at Rs. 159; and Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 165; 150 Nugger Ginned, at Rs. 163; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 152¼; while the Mills have taken 200 bales of new Julgaum, at Rs. 155½ and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 152½; and 200 old Nugger, at Rs. 142; 100 Akola, at Rs. 140; and 50 Compta, at Rs. 145 per candy.

WHEAT has continued firm in tone to-day, but only a small business has transpired, and prices have shown no further change.

Seeds have been quiet, with little doing for export, and the price of Linseed has further given way one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 6-10-6 to Rs. 6-13-6 per cwt.; other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	8,565 bales.
Wheat.....	9,136 cwts.
Linseed	12,056 "
Gingelly	874 "
Poppyseed	7,177 "
Groundnuts	2,522 "
Castorseed	2,996 "

FREIGHTS.—Freights are firm; but most shippers are holding back, being unwilling to pay the rates now asked. Business has been done in the Queen Margaret (s) of one picked port, for March shipment, at 19s.6d. per ton; and for Marseilles and Liverpool at 18s.6d. for Wheat and Seeds, for March shipment.

EXCHANGE opened firmer this morning in sympathy with the advance in Silver in New York on Saturday, and a moderate amount of Private Paper was placed, at 1s.4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for March delivery in one direction; and in the absence of any demand for Bank Paper, this price was raised to 1s. 4 3-32d., at which again, a moderate amount was placed. Bank Remittance, meantime, being without inquiry, gradually rose from 1s. 3 27-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s.4¼d. for Demand, to 1s. 3 15-16d. and 1s. 3 31-32d. respectively; and Credits followed up to 1s. 4¼d., at which, however, we heard of nothing further being offered, and the market closed apparently firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 4 1-32d..	"
Do. Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight 1s. 1-69½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet; but rates for Fours have advanced materially from Saturday's final rates, having been quoted at 105 1-16 both for Money and the two coming Accounts, and at the close a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was named. 104 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES continue to attract but little attention; and beyond an advance of Rs. 10 in Howard and Bullough and of Rs. 5 in Jivraj Balloo Mill Shares, no movement has taken place in Mill or Press Scrip, to-day. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 972½ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th Febrary as compared with the statement of the 13th February, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 13. Rs.	Feb. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,53,709	47,87,776
Do. do. at Branches	34,30,319	36,23,255
Other Deposits	3,37,35,591	3,04,39,701
Post Bills	6,074	5,856
Cash Credits, undrawn	39,73,551	35,41,289
Rs. ..	6,08,79,544	5,58,47,877
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	84,50,232	76,71,017
Cash Credits on do. do.	33,16,771	33,03,045
Loans do. do.	33,06,424	31,23,382
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,365	2,929
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,81,25,997	1,82,44,811
Stamps, &c.	20,688	21,129
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,77,442		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,85,000		
.....	3,92,434	3,92,442
Bullion	3,00,003	.....
Cash Balances with other banks.	4,49,356	1,78,802
Cash and Currency Notes	1,55,16,284	1,30,11,310
Rs. ..	6,08,79,544	5,58,47,877

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th February as compared with the statement of the 9th February 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	February 9. Rs.	A.	P.	February 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up.....	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,78,19,004	1	8	1,64,32,802	12	6
Other Deposits, &c.....	5,74,42,989	1	9	5,03,06,076	5	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,30,983	0	1	3,29,476	15	11
Sundries	29,22,382	4	8	29,73,056	6	1
Rs.	10,36,14,458	8	2	9,50,41,412	7	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	52,44,918	8	0	49,32,948	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	55,33,636	0	0	47,76,836	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,33,63,630	5	11	1,46,41,634	8	0
Credits on do.	98,53,517	3	2	1,02,02,936	1	11
Bills Discounted, &c.....	2,75,55,247	6	7	2,69,72,754	12	5
Balances with other Banks	7,48,270	14	4	9,14,278	15	0
Bullion	9,44,932	1	4	8,98,465	0	4
Dead Stock	12,11,518	0	7	12,11,419	6	8
Stamps	11,023	9	0	10,758	6	10
Sundries	15,55,079	6	7	15,26,167	15	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,03,64,216	6	6	1,31,94,069	4	10
Do. at Branches ..	2,08,28,537	10	2	1,56,49,181	8	5
Rs.	10,36,14,458	8	2	9,50,41,412	7	7

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 16th February, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	3,80,388 Dec.
Do. at Branches.....	10,25,813 do.
Other Deposits.....	72,36,013 do.
Post Bills	1,506 do.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	10,18,800 Dec.
Loans	12,78,104 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,09,441 do.
Mercantile Bills	3,82,492 Dec.
Cash at Head Office.....	34,70,207 do.
Do. at Branches.....	51,78,357 do.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 20.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair from Calcutta Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. La Seyne reached Aden on Friday, the 19th instant, at 8 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. Oceanien left Aden for Europe on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 3 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras 3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HICKIE—February 14, at Bareilly, the wife of W C Hickie, Government Examiner, R K Railway, of a daughter.

O'SULLIVAN—February 4, at Campbellmore, the wife of Surgeon-Major P J O'Sullivan, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—February 16, at Lahore, the wife of E Kay Robinson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAKE—WALSH—February 17, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev Wilberforce Cossels, M A, Robert Bake, Planter, to Mary, youngest daughter of Patrick Walsh, late D P W.

DUNUM—HARLEY—February 17, at Christ's Church, Cuddapah, by the Rev W P Pitchatt Shaw, assisted by the Rev M N Atkinson, Arthur Abbott Dignum, to Edith Emily, daughter of H C R Harley.

FITZGERALD—O'DONNELL—February 11, at the R C Chapel, Meerut, by the Revd Father Sibastin, Color-Sergeant Christopher Fitzgerald, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Quarter Master-Sergeant (P M S) W N O'Donnell, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

DEATHS.

HENRY—February 16, at the General Hospital, Madras, Charles Edward Henry, of the Madras Civil Service.

O'SULLIVAN—February 13, at Campbellpore, Constance Emma, the dearly loved wife of Surgeon-Major P J O'Sullivan, Medical Staff, aged 22 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1892.

WE were the first of the prophets to name Sir James Browne as the destined successor to Sir Robert Sandeman on the North-West Frontier. It was useless to couple the prediction with a protest which we knew would be unavailing. It would have been ungracious to have decried the appointment and scoffed at Sir James Browne as a man who had spent millions on making mad railways up impossible passes. But now that the appointment has been made, and that all are of one mind in hoping that the new incumbent will prove himself as energetic and soldierlike a political officer as his predecessor, we must discharge a duty to the Presidency, which has from the time of Sir James Outram been entrusted with the charge of the Sind-Beluch frontier, and point out that the appointment of a Bengal officer to the post in question is a departure from a useful tradition. We referred briefly, the other day, to the fact that the conspicuous success achieved in Beluchistan, with a population more wild and unaccustomed to control than the trans-frontier country entrusted to the administration of the Punjab, was due to the methods which came to be honourably known as the "Bombay system," in contradistinction to that prevailing on the rest of the frontier. Outram, Frere, and Merriman, created and developed the system which, under Sir Robert Sandeman, completed what has well been called the bloodless conquest of Beluchistan, and added a new province to the Empire without a campaign or even a skirmish. We know the scanty harvest that has been reaped on the adjacent frontier with its unending punitive expeditions, every border raid leading to military retaliation and a new crop of blood-feuds. Quetta has always belonged to Bombay; in the early years of the occupation the Bombay troops were exposed to all the hardships inseparable from being quartered on a bleak tableland, six thousand feet above sea level, where there was as yet neither shelter nor palatable water. Every Bombay Regiment "buried or burnt" three hundred men during its period of service in that remote and inhospitable post. Neither officers nor men repined, but it might be supposed that the services of the Bombay Presidency would not be set aside in the interest of the Punjabis when frontier posts in which they had borne the burden and the heat of the day are to be filled by men emulous to tread in their footsteps. Sir Robert Sandeman's successor should have been a Bombay officer of Sind experience. Mr. E. C. K. Cllivant has a long experience of Sind and its neighbours, and he is besides a man of recognised administrative ability. Failing Mr. Ollivant—who would be just the administrator to teach the arts of peace to the wild men whom Sir Robert Sandeman had dominated—there is another Bombay man who has exceptional qualifications for dealing with the frontier people—Dr. John Pollen, who is familiar with Persian, Beloochi, and Sindhi, to say nothing of Russian. The claims of such an officer, who had many years' trainiug in political appointments in Sind, ought not to have been passed over. It may well be doubted whether the claims of two such men, with special Sind experience, would have been ignored had it been their good fortune to belong to the Punjab. With the Government of India it would really seem as if—"No Bombay men need apply" is always written up, when important political appointments are to be filled. Outram and the long list of good Bombay men who succeeded him in the political control of the frontier, are forgotten, and their heritage is given to strangers. Bombay has lost Quetta, as it has lost Persia and Zanzibar; and it would have lost Aden, but for the vigorous remonstrance addressed in time to the India Office. Why does not the Bombay Government uplift its voice in vindication of the legitimate claims of the Bombay services to fair play and equal treatment? Sir Bartle Frere or Sir Richard Temple would have "howled like wolves" had such acts of spoliation been attempted in their days.

IT is clear that the Ministry has seen fit in framing the Irish Local Government Bill to defer to the opinion of the section of the Conservative Party which carried the "previous question" when a resolution approving of legislation on the lines indicated by Mr. Balfour, was moved at the Birmingham Conference. The then Chief Secretary had had declared in the House of Commons, and again at Plymouth, that the measure contemplated would extend to the sister country the County Councils established in England and Scotland. In the House he had pointedly asked whether the Government would have the support of the Irish members if a Bill on the lines of the existing English legislation were introduced, and he received an affirmative answer. The Birmingham Conference intimated very plainly that such a measure would not receive the unanimous support of the Conservative Party. Sir M. Hicks Beach at Bristol denounced with great heat the Irish Conservatives, who were understood to have brought about the demonstration of discontent at Birmingham. He taunted the malcontents with subordinating the interests and the party to their own, and taking it for granted that the only way to support the Government, which they were always praising in words, was to augment its difficulties. The *Times* spoke in the same tone, and warned the dissidents that they were imperilling their own cause, which required that a satisfactory measure should be not only introduced but carried. The language of Sir Michael Hicks Beach at Bristol, echoed by the leading journal, no doubt expressed the opinion of the Cabinet as well as of Mr. Balfour. It was admitted that to enable the Liberal Unionists to go to their constituencies with their promise of "similarity" redeemed the Bill then on the anvil should fulfil their pledges on the hustings at the last General Election, and frequently repeated since. What has happened in the interval? The election of Rossendale, following upon that of South Melton has made patent what was before only apprehended, that the Liberal Unionists are not in a position to answer for their constituencies. Threatened with loss of strength on that side, the Government could not well run any risk of creating a schism in the Conservative ranks. They have apparently shaped the new Bill so as to secure the support of the recalcitrants rather than that of the Irish members, which Mr. Balfour stipulated for in the Autumn. The Bill departs all along the line from the precedent of English and Scottish legislation. The fact that the measure has been made to assume so unpalatable a form that those who had promised their support if it followed the established lines, denounce its distinctive provision as "monstrous" cannot have been altogether fortuitous. There is possibly a distinct purpose in provoking an opposition which will be fatal to the measure, and furnish a pretext for an early dissolution. In this way legislation on the subject may be postponed indefinitely. There seems to have been an impression in London when the last mail left that the Government intended to hasten the appeal to the constituencies. The *Overland Mail* went so far as to say that the dissolution would probably be announced in the early spring. This is not likely; but the fact that such a course was regarded as possible may be taken as an indication that dissolution is already in the air. Lord Salisbury in speaking at Exeter seemed to think that the General Election is not far off. "The next Election," he said, "will probably be followed by others. I do not regard that election as being a turning-point, or a final election. I should rather regard it, whichever way it turns, as the early stage in a long and protracted struggle." When the Prime Minister deems it expedient to discount the anticipated result of the appeal to the country, he cannot consider the dissolution very remote. This view is strengthened by the elaborate vindication by his lordship of the right of the House of Lords to throw out any measure of Home Rule the next House of Commons may pass.

WHILE influenza is diminishing in England it is beginning to make its presence more felt in Bombay and up-country. It is, therefore, desirable to at once draw attention to an article in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which Dr. T. J. MacLagan sets forth the curative effects of the bitter principle of the willow, which seems to act as decisively in influenza as quinine in fever. Salicin, the principle in question, if given in full and frequent doses, cures influenza as rapidly as it cures rheumatic fever, the duration of which it has reduced from weeks to twenty-four hours. It apparently operates in the same way in both cases, killing the poison germs, and rendering the system proof against them. In three epidemics it has now proved its efficacy. Last year the *Lancet* published an account of two hundred and fifteen cases treated by Mr. Turner with salicin, none of which were fatal. It is also a preventive; Dr. MacLagan was not himself attacked while he took doses of ten grains each three times a day; when in the press of business he neglected the precaution, he was at the end of a week attacked with the disease. Salicin is a bitter tonic and is not lowering like salicilate of soda, a totally distinct drug, which while it is a germicide, and destroys the rheumatic poison, produces serious disturbance of the heart and brain. Salicin may be taken in considerable doses without setting up any injurious action. The discovery of the remedial qualities hidden in the bark of certain willows, was due to the suspected analogy between the willows which grow luxuriantly in marshes, and the cinchona tree, which growing in malarious countries yields in its bark the remedy for malarial fevers and ague. Influenza is apparently of malarial origin and it certainly yields to treatment by salicin. It is desirable to administer the remedy early in the attack, for germs multiplying in geometrical ratio, so that in fourteen days a single germ will become 67,000,000. It is easier to kill a few hundred germs in the beginning than 20,000,000 a few days later. Dr. MacLagan recommends that when influenza is about salicin should be taken so that the first germs will be killed as soon as they get into the system. This is the more desirable seeing that the parasite at once attacks the nerve centres, setting up serious irritation in those which preside over the lungs, the heart, and the digestive organs. The enfeeblement of the heart's centre, makes failure of the action of the heart possible; which, we may venture to remark parenthetically, was what happened in the case of Sir Morell Mackenzie, who, when apparently recovering, died from syncope. The enfeeblement of the nerve centre presiding over the lungs, gives rise to pneumonia and bronchitis; while that which presides over the digestive organs, interferes with nutrition and the action of remedies. The practical wisdom of taking precautions against the entering into the system of an enemy so ubiquitous and so truculent, does not need to be insisted upon.

IT is recorded by the Straits papers to the credit of Lord Knutsford, their Governor, that he has been able to quell the rising of the Orang Kayah, whom the Sultan of Pahang had deposed, without having consulted Sir Charles Warren, commanding the troops in the Settlements. It must not be supposed that a force of Secretariat officials or Volunteers has broken down the rebellion. The victors have been the police—not constables with truncheons however, but Sikhs, who in addition to rifles, carried rockets and mountain guns, and it is doubtful whether troops would have been so well able to cope with the insurgents as the force which was actually utilised. Though the operation has occupied upwards of two months, and the loss to the police has been trifling, the rebellion has been completely suppressed and the leader is now a fugitive in the jungle. Pahlawan, the Orang Kayah, or headman, who raised the standard of revolt, it will be remembered, seized the gold and tin mines, and though he granted passports to the miners, requisitioned all their property, and declared himself independent of the Sultan. From the first it was deemed unnecessary to utilise the troops, and accordingly in December last, Commissioner Duhan with seventy-seven men set out. A further batch of fifty men was despatched a few days later, and early in January another district magistrate set out a hundred men to assist. The Orang Kayah had with him at least five hundred men, but with better discipline and more efficient arms the inferior number proved sufficient. Strong stockades were erected and a stubborn resistance was threatened, but one after one they disappeared before the mountain guns, and his followers finding the Orang Kayah incapable of resisting the police, surrendered, their leader himself disappearing, as it is believed, into some remote jungle. His capture would lead to many difficulties, and no one yet seems to know, how, provided he is captured, he is to be treated, or by whom tried. The police, however, have resolved to find him, even if they have to let him go again, and though the pursuit may involve a few further brushes with the enemy considering that the expedition has been so vigorously carried out, the small amount of bloodshed has been remarkable. Such, perhaps, might not have been the case had the military taken the matter in hand.

MADRAS, less fortunate than Burma, is threatened with a repetition of hard times in the coming season. The final estimates of food-products are not at all hopeful, for not only are the areas under cultivation smaller, but the probable crops are at the best merely thin. The area under rice is five and three-quarter millions of acres, but this amount is half a million acres less than last year, and the outturn of the total is only estimated at ten annas, equivalent to thirty million cwts. of cleaned rice. Consequently, a large deficiency in supplies is anticipated. Of cotton the total area sown is ninety-one per cent. of the average reported up to the corresponding date of the last five years, and barely eighty per cent. of that sown last year. The causes of this are not difficult to discover. In Bellary and Anantapur the rains almost entirely failed during the usual sowing season, and in these two districts the greater part of the falling off occurs. The anticipated outturn is only one-eighth of an average crop, and much of the standing crop has withered away. In Kurnool and Cuddapah the area sown is not much less than that of a year ago, and the crop though poor is in better condition. An extensive fall of rain late in the season did a good deal of damage in Madras and Tinnevelly, and now that rain is wanted none comes, so the crop is very late and not expected to fruit well. In Kistna only is the crop a fair one, and taken all round the estimated outturn is placed so low as 6 4 annas throughout the presidency. The outlook portends a continuation of distress, and the prolonged working of the Famine Code.

ACCORDING to an Australian paper, Lady Morland was in Melbourne during January, after renewing her acquaintance with Australian audiences at Geelong and Ballarat, where with Mrs. Palmer (Miss Rosina Carandini) she gave a series of concerts. Lady Morland was to leave for England on the 13th instant, and to be accompanied by her mother, after the latter had given a farewell concert. According to a lady correspondent a Melbourne journal, Madame Carandini's friends are determined to present her with some token of appreciation and affectionate regard. Not only is Madame Carandini the first *prima donna* that ever sang to Australian audiences, writes the correspondent, but she is one who never spared herself any trouble or inconvenience in the interests of the public; and her influence as an accomplished artiste has ever been elevating. In bygone days when travelling in the country districts of the colonies was of the roughest and most trying description, Madame Carandini and her daughters used to go on extended tours from town to town giving concerts, and charming their audiences wherever they went. There is scarcely a town in the colony where the Carandini concerts are not remembered with the keenest pleasure.

A LETTER signed by Mr. P. M. Mehta and fifteen other members of the Municipal Corporation has been received by the President, requesting him to convene a special meeting for the purpose of receiving the reply of H. E. the Governor-in-Council to the deputation appointed by the Corporation on the 11th January last, and of considering, on the motion of Mr. Mehta, the following resolution: "(1) That the letter of Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891, with the reply of the Government of India be recorded; (2) that a Committee

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

H. M. Troopship Serapis arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 21.

As the Radicals have raised strong objections to M. Ribot becoming Premier, the Ministerial crisis continues, and it is now thought that a dissolution is the only course to be taken.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

CAIRO, FEB. 21.

There is a surplus of over £E1,000,000 on last year's Budget. The Government reserve fund now amounts to close upon £E3,000,000.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 22.

The *s. s.* Siam, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left here at 2 p.m. to-day for Bombay.

The *s. s.* Arcadia for Colombo and Australia also sailed at the same hour.

THE VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 22.

The Volunteer Conference in Calcutta is expected to close this week.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.

Col. Lewes, Colonel-on-the-Staff, R. A., at Bangalore, has been selected to succeed General Nairne as Inspector General of Artillery.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

The adjourned inquiry into the affairs of the late Himalaya Bank (in liquidation) has been fixed to take place on the 18th April. The enquiry will probably occupy a week or ten days.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major the Hon. A. E. Dalzell, 52nd (Oxfordshire) L. I., now in command of the Maingkhwan Column operating in Upper Burma, has been appointed Inspector of Military Gymnasia, Bengal.

Col. P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., has been appointed Resident of Mysore, in succession to General Sir H. Prendergast.

Surgeon-Major Lethbridge, C. S. I., Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, succeeds Colonel Herderson as General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. HEWLETT.

The local paper announces the sudden death on Sunday morning of the Rev. J. Hewlett, M.A., Principal of the London Mission College at Benares, and Fellow of Allahabad University. Mr. Hewlett was one of the oldest missionaries in the country, and had spent a greater portion of his time in Benares for many years as Principal of the London Mission College. His death is a loss that will be widely felt.

A ROGUE ELEPHANT KILLED.

The rogue elephant that was the cause of Mrs. Anson's death has been killed by Mr. Osmaston, of the Forest Department.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 22.

Sir Roper Lethbridge and his son arrived on Friday, and are the guests of the Nizam's Government; they leave in a few days.

Owing to the serious illness of the mother of Sir Asman Jah, the fancy dress ball that was to have taken place on the first of March has been postponed, as also the Bussanth breakfast.

Colonel Baugh and Officers, 21st M. I., gave an "at home" on Thursday, the 25th instant.

The Nawab Tham Than Jung died a few days ago after a short illness. The deceased was in charge of H. H. the Nizam's preserves, and was much respected.

Mr. Plowden is making himself very popular with all classes, and it is to be hoped he will be confirmed in his appointment as Resident of Hyderabad.

The Nizam's Government have given Rs. 500 towards Lady Roberts' Fund.

INFLUENZA IN TRICHINOPOLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 22.

Influenza has broken out among Europeans in Trichinopoly.

SALE OF THE UMTATA.

The wrecked steamer Umtata has been sold to a native for Rs. 10,000.

DEATH OF MR. SAUNDERS.

Mr. Saunders, formerly agent to the Madras Railway, is dead.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BABER.

The magisterial enquiry into the charges against Mr. Baber of the Survey Department and his cash-keeper commenced at Bellary to-day.

THE CALCUTTA RIOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The statement that Lieutenant Davidson of the 17th Native Infantry is arrested is incorrect. Beyond ordering a fresh enquiry Lord Frankfort has taken no further steps.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday evening. The Siam which communicated at Aden with the Arcadia, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. Hastings Warren, Mr. and Mrs. James Whitty, Mr. R. T. Horsford, Mr. B. H. Jones. Mr. L. Ackroyd, Major Sir Henry Johnson, Bart., Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Larkins, two children, and governess, Mr. B. Joyce, Lieut. H. W. Jackson, Sister Helena, Miss Blackmore, Miss Hughes, Mrs. and Miss Kennedy and maid, Mr. A. Scott Duncan, Mr. Drinkwater, Mr. Whitham, Mr. Lytton, Miss Hickson, and Mr. J. S. Brandon.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. J. H. Monk Smith, Mr. Granville, Mr. T. Going, Mr. A. Mason, Mr. Hasan, Mr. Heinig, Mr. W. Hodder, Mr. H. W. Williams, Mr. Steveson, Mr. M. Hasan, Mr. B. A. M. Raoof, Mr. R. C. Rogers, Mr. C. L. Wills.

From Ismailia: Mr. Stokes.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—Mr. A. G. Walker, Miss Kitchen, Mr. C. D. Macleane.

For Kurrachee (*via* Bombay).—Mr. C. L. Muriel and Mr. Bruce.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEB. 6.

THAT Cadmean Victory—the new ultra-protectionist tariff, provokes no enthusiasm. At the present moment France has no defined or permanent commercial relations with any country, save with Norway-Sweden, for herrings and common timber. No wonder the journals of light and leading deplore the rash adventure into which the country has been plunged. The respite other nations accord to France, to offer lower rates than her minimum tariff, can terminate at any moment. Business men in the midst of such uncertainties can do nothing to tap the foreign markets, especially those of Europe. French, as well as other national industries exacts stability; this vaunting, all is uncertainty and the unknown. Germany now leads Europe in a relatively liberal commercial federation, while France sits on her Chinese wall on where the mind's eye can discern, "Ichabod." When France shall have worked up all her heavy stocks of imports, secured in anticipation of the New Customs dues, she must find markets for her glut of out-puts. Where? Other nations have hoist her with her own petard.

But there is balm in Gilead, if no physician be there. The blind alley into which France has been driven, by legislators who love her commercially well, but not wisely, must in time bring its inevitable solution. The margin of profits, so small in these times of trade competition, do not permit of the experiment France has undertaken. The leap in the dark must be paid for; the cost will be known before the end of the year. There is no political sentiment in the sad situation to be conquered by sugared ineptitudes and honeyed commonplaces, but a merciless strangulation by fixed laws and concrete facts. The refusal of Spain, to accept even an ephemeral trade arrangement with France, confirms the belief that Iberia has more sheep's eyes, for the Teutonic, than for the Latin sister.

The storm in a tea-cup is nothing to the storm in a "bock," the latter is the name given to the heavy glass mug, in which beer is served in the cafés. The new tariff on imported beer has been raised to 15 per cent. per 22 gallons—a doubled duty. As the best beer to be had in Paris comes from Munich, the retailers, to meet the augmented tax, intend to raise the price of the bock, from six to seven sous. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ.* In reality, the bock which costs the brewer, all expenses told, but eleven centimes, per each of the 550 bocks, in the 22 gallons, will, by the increased duty cost him but one centime more, thus leaving him the handsome profit of 12 centimes per bock, or 150 per cent. Any shent per shent philanthropist would be satisfied with that gain. The proprietors of the cafés desire, either to put on an additional sou per bock or diminish the quantity of beer in the mug; some proposed to do both; others, to let the matter slide, leaving to the genius of the drawer and the waiter to square the circle.

It was observed that "in matters commercial, the fault of the Dutch is in giving too little and asking too much." The disciples of Gambrinus are up in arms; they will not be so demonstrative as their bibulous sympathizers of Munich a few years ago, who demolished a beer tavern to the cry of "no collar"; that is, less froth, with the bock. In Paris, the actual quantity of beer to froth, is as the one half-penny worth of bread to the intolerable deal of sack. Then the tip of two sous to the waiter raises the glass of beer by 25 per cent. Thirty souls, of course, can fall back on wine, unsplit soda-water, French beer, and even coco. Wine is now made from everything—even from grapes, but excepting the Municipal laboratory, and Providence, none know the composition of Paris beer, even when clothed with the most patriotic names, and ornamented with the most picturesque labels.

There are two classes of students in Paris; one who have for a rallying symbol, the "ideal Bock," as poetized by M. de Vogue, a charming writer, an ex-ambassador, and brother-in-law of General Annenkoff. The other class swear by the "real Bock," that painter Manet has typified, and that Prince Bismarck never refuses to salamander. M. de Vogue urges his idealists, to slake their spiritual thirst in action, in the fraternal and intelligent study of the people, and then go to the Luxembourg Garden and feel the statue of Joan of Arc, to learn if her heart throbs with gladness at their conduct. The realists prefer to empty their bocks, while their comrades of the opposite school are doing Pymalionism, and waiting for Aphrodite to breathe life into Jeanne of the marble heart. M. de Vogue recalls the Indian who was asked what he thought of the new missionaries, as compared with previous proselytizers; he replied: "all talkee, talkee: no fire-water."

The influenza like the poor, is always with us; it is not very severe in Paris, but is very much so in the provinces, where there is plenty of good air, no overcrowding, and no homicidal Seine water. Ridicule is said to kill in France; every death is now put down to influenza; whether a man be crushed by a cab, or jellied by a locomotive. The epidemic is an illustration, where the harvest is plentiful and the laborers "numerous;" the afflicted, who never call in a doctor, are, in the popular mind, those only who recover; the physicians who are down cannot cure themselves very often.

Every day seems to lead to the discovery of a new bacillus. At a recent socialist gathering, one oratorical bacteriologist announced, that he was on the tracks of the "microbe-capitalist." At the rate scientists and socialists are hunting up the enemy—pity they do not "hunt down" also—the College of France ought to found a chair for that "Positivism." Another class of socialists demands, that sentimental theories and windbaggism be thrown, like physic, to the dogs, and that workers ought to agitate for unadulterated food, sanitary factories, and hygienic homes. That looks as if the once day-dreamists were drifting into old Toryism. *Esto perpetua.* The 1,900 cabmen on strike are becoming so dangerous, that a representative of the Pasteur Institute, and not the Commissary of Police, ought to attend their "House of Phrases." One delegate proposed a short way with the presidents of the cab companies, it was that suggested by Richard III. to Buckingham when Hastings was recalcitrant; "chop off his head, man." The delegate undertook to bring the head of one of the presidents; he gave his address as a casual warder, and that since two months, he had not a clean shirt—having no linen. The strike is only partial, but one where capital and labor fight *a outrance.*

One of the most harmonious, among the legion of inharmonious street cries of Paris is, *mouron pour les petits oiseaux!*—Chick-weed for cage birds. It is chiefly sold in the early morning when servants come downstairs to purchase milk and hot rolls. It is almost an insignificant industry, but it enables some hundreds of poor families to honestly earn a crust. All the capital required is, a good pair of legs, a knowledge of the waste or neglected garden sites near the fortifications, or as is more general, the kitchen garden, fields, and vineyards, in the suburbs. The weed must be sold as fresh as newly-made bread; crisp brittle, tender; neither too much flower, nor too little seeds. The birds, canaries especially, peck and nibble at the delicate leaves, which form their salad, in the winter season. An old man, his wife, and two little girls may have been given the run over several fields to gather the weed. The latter is carried in a large basket on the back to the fortifications, or city entrance. There is a gathering of the claws, some buy the basket for a lump sum, and then make it up in small bundles, tied with a straw, and to be sold for one sou each in retail, or three for two sous, wholesale. The girls who have good lungs, commence their musical cry, which the birds almost seem to comprehend.

Not unfrequently paterfamilias may have a friend in some house porter, who will permit him to sell the *mouron* during the morning under the entrance gate. A nip of brandy occasionally is all that is expected by the porter. And these *mouron* people display a numbered brass medal, like costermongers, street shoeblacks, &c., and issued by the police—to know who's is who. Of course it is all romance about played out members of the liberal profession, unfrocked priests, and pumped dry millionnaires, being found amongst these pariahs. Like the scavengers, the ragmen, and other well-to-do members of the submerged tenth, they have now agreed, at an open-air meeting, to form a syndicate. As the show of hands was nearly equal, a division was called for; two washing tubs, served for ballot boxes, and the "bulletins" were corks for "yes," and an onion for "no", each voter passing to the back of the scrutineers after depositing his bulletin. A stand-up dejeuner followed at the uniform price of six sous, consisting of a junk of bread, cylindrical slices of horse sausage, and a bottle of cider. There is a protective social side to this new plan of grouping all the lowly employments, and giving them office accommodation in the Monster Labour Hall. Those who are not registered under natural calling can be required at any moment to give a biographical sketch of themselves to the police.

Miss Nelson continues her fasting feat, without any parade or hornblowing; she is the type of "the fair with golden hair," tall, and with prepossessing manners. She is an Anglo-Saxon, and is at home either with English or Americans, but happier when with both. She is not unknown to Parisians as a popular concert singer; she tells all visitors who desire to know with frankness and sincerity, that, like every one else, she desires an increased revenue, and believes in the elixir she prepares from South American plants, that thirst can be assuaged and hunger deceived, for a relatively long time, without deteriorating health. Some philanthropists might try some thousand bottles on the starving Russians and British Hindoos. Miss Nelson's fasting, like Cæsar's wife, is above suspicion; automatic checks control the experiments, independent of the doctors. At the end of thirty days, she may indulge in hot cross buns and bohea. She has, in private, rehearsed during twenty-seven days, the *rôle* she now fills. Her Anglo-Saxon pluck merits success.

Paris has certainly sighed for five minutes, over the fate of a Darby and Joan, whose united ages amount to 150 years. The old man was bed-ridden since four years, and aphonic; the aged and palsied wife could crawl up and downstairs; they dwelt in an attic. The wife caught influenza, took to bed, and in 36 hours, was a corpse beside her husband. Four days this Mezentian torture endured, till the house porter knocked at the door for the rent, when the husband related the drama—appropriate for a realistic theatre.

It is a pleasant turn of the year when the private clubs open their annual exhibition of paintings by their members, and enable the mind to forget new tariffs; the syllabuses of cardinals and politicians; strikes, the Damocles second war, and even the influenza. The fashionable crowds at these artistic gatherings have no fear of infection from the epidemic. It is agreeable to listen to the criticisms of the ladies on the paintings—they are far better judges than the gentleman; but the beautiful and the true, are the appanages of the fair sex. Some of the paintings we shall meet again at the annual salons. The "Volney Club" has had superior exhibitions to the present, but the exhibits by Lefebre Henner, Benjamin Constant, Bouguereau, Frappa, and Rouffio alone would draw a crowd. Bouguereau's "Child" is poetry itself: Henner, as a painter of flesh, can only be paralleled by Henner. Carolus-Durand contributes a portrait of this artist, exquisite in colouring and drawing, though some maintain he has turned out better work. M. Paul Rouffio's portrait of a lady, and of a boy blowing soap bubbles up in the air, are very charming, full of expression, and of happy colouring. Aime Millet's two pieces of statuary are gems.

The "Union Artistique Club" has a splendid display of pictures this year. Bonnot has two portraits, and unanimously pronounced as very poor; Bouguereau is represented by another of his exquisite ideals; Vibert contributes two of his scarlet cardinals, embodying North and South Pole temperaments: Dagnan-Bouveret's portrait of an infant, is excellent, as are the two portraits by Corman Cain's story or incident paintings, in addition to being amusing are well executed. Weert's and Friant's exhibits are also to be commended.

Illustrative health hints: Mignet, the historian, and celebrated for a Castor and Pollux friendship with Thiers, drank little wine, less of coffee, no tea, never smoked, rose at 5 o'clock, lighted his own fire, made his own breakfast, and during 60 years of his life had no servant: he died a bachelor, aged 88. M. Jules Simon says, 130,000 persons in Paris are annually killed by drinking Seine water.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

YESTERDAY morning, at 6-30 o'clock, a Eurasian, named James Callaghan, committed suicide by throwing himself on the rail, in front of a train in motion, at the Marine Lines Station. About 8 p.m., on Friday last, the deceased went to Mr. Philip Harding Butter, an officer in the Salvation Army, and told him that he had been two days without food, and had been lying in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, and that the only thing he had was cold water at various times. He told the officer that the reason for his being reduced to that state was that he had left his employment in the Prince's Dock, and "gone on a spree," and he assured the officer that nothing but hunger had compelled him to appeal to him for food. Another Salvationist gave the deceased a cup of tea and bread, which he took. The officer to whom the deceased had first appealed for help gave a note to him, telling him to take it to Captain Abdul Haziz at the Salvationist's quarters at Ripon Road, Byculla. The deceased took the note as he was directed to do, and then went away. Yesterday morning, whilst a gardener in the employ of the stationmaster at Marine Lines was watering the plants on the down side of the line of the north end of the platform, he saw the deceased walking on the opposite side of the line outside the fencing. Just then a train came into the station from Church Gate, and drew up. In two or three minutes the train started for Churney Road, when the deceased jumped off the platform in front of the engine. An alarm was raised, and the train immediately brought to a standstill, but the unfortunate man had already been caught by the cow-catcher, and he was removed with considerable difficulty. He was seriously injured, and taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

LORD TENNYSON'S lines on the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale are reproduced below from the *Nineteenth Century*:—

TO THE MOURNERS.

The bridal garland falls upon the bier,
The shadow of a crown, that o'er him hung,
Has vanish'd in the shadow cast by Death.
So princely, tender, truthful, reverent pure—
Mourn! That a world-wide Empire mourns with you,
That all the Thrones are clouded, by your loss,
Were slender solace. Yet be comforted;
For if this earth be ruled by Perfect Love,
Then after his brief range of blameless days,
The toll of funeral in an Angel ear,
Sounds happier than the merriest marriage bell.
The face of Death is toward the Sun of Life,
His shadow darkens earth: his truer name,
Is 'Onward,' no discordance in the roll
And march of that Eternal Harmony,
Where to the worlds best time tho' faintly heard,
Until the Great Hereafter. Mourn in hope!

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following is the weekly report from Belgaum for the week ending 20th February:—

"Jowari 29 and bajri 32 lbs. per rupee on average. Number of persons employed on works under Professional Agency in Gokak 214 and children 135; on Civil Agency Works in Athni 1,113 and children 477. No poor houses, village relief, cholera or rain. Grain supply plentiful."

The repot for the week ending February 13th, from Dharwar, is as follows:—

"Jowari 32·8 pounds per rupee, being the average of affected talukas. Numbers relieved:—

(*a*)	Civil Agency	3,206
(*b*)	Professional Agency	5,402
(*c*)	Municipal Agency (Gadag)	237
	Total.....	8,845

No children employed on relief works. No poor houses or village relief. No rain. No cholera. Grain supply ample."

THE Salvation Army is being boycotted in Finland. No mention of it of any kind may appear in public print. So strictly is this law being carried out that any mention of the Army, any advertisement bearing on the movement, is sufficient to cause an entire issue of a newspaper to be cancelled.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE POLICE QUESTION.

A MEETING of urgency of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon for the consideration of letter No. by 755, Judicial Department, dated 9th inst., on the subject of the increase of the Bombay Police Force. Mr. George Cotton, president, occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardesir D. Mody, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Reginald Gilbert, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Messrs. Jamshedjee Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, Naoroji Beramjee Suntook, Pherozeshah Meherwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The following is the Government letter:—

Bombay Castle, 9th February, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 11882, dated 23th January, 1892, in which you state that the Corporation consider it desirable that a mixed committee consisting of an equal number of members appointed by Government and the Corporation respectively should be appointed to reconsider the whole matter in reference to the proposed increase in the Police Force.

2. In reply I am to inform you that the whole matter has already been considered by Government on the report of a joint committee on which the Corporation was strongly represented, and that what the Governor-in-Council is now desirous of having, is the opinion of the Corporation itself on the details of the proposed establishment, and it is, I am to say, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council undesirable that for such a purpose Government should contribute members to a joint committee. I am to remind you that in letter No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891, communicating the decision of the Government of India on the proposals of this Government, in which the opinion of the Corporation as to the details of the establishment was requested, a prompt reply was invited; that in letter No. 407, dated 21st January, 1892, in reply to a letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, the Municipality was again asked to submit its opinion on the points referred to it with the least possible delay; and I am now to point out that, part from all other considerations, the composition of a committee, such as is now suggested by you, and the definition of its function might occupy a good deal of time, and that the rather wide inquiry to which the Corporation seems inclined would, if allowed, involve still further delay.

3. I am to add for the information of the Corporation that the Governor-in-Council, while not wishing in any way to limit the sources of information of the Corporation, or to influence its counsels, desires at the same time to have a prompt statement of the opinion of that body itself, and feels a difficulty in consenting to any arrangement by which the duty and responsibility might in any degree be shifted, and a final expression of views seriously postponed. The materials for judgment on the case appear to be fully available, and have already been carefully considered by Government. Upon the information so conveyed Government, recognizing the responsibility laid on it of deciding what establishment of police is required by this City, has come to a conclusion. Should the Corporation, however, desire to consult any member of the previous committee, Government has no objection. But it must be understood that, in the event of too long delay on the part of the Corporation in arriving at a decision, Government will be forced to dispose of the matter without having the advantage of a statement of its views. I am, therefore, to express the hope that Government may at a very early date be favoured with an expression of the opinion of the Corporation in the matter referred to it for consideration with letter No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891.—I am, &c.,

A. SHEWAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Mr. P. M. Mehta did not consider it necessary to go into the details of the question of the police charges; but he, however, reminded the Corporation that on a former occasion when the Government of Bombay asked the Corporation to nominate some of the members of their body on a committee appointed by them to consider the question of the police, there was a panic in the city on account of the serious occurrences that took place at the time at Dadur. The committee appointed by Government recommended an increase in the Police Force, which the Government themselves afterwards were of opinion should be cut down. The committee were sitting under circumstances which did not quite provide for a dispassionate consideration of the subject entrusted to them and since the Government of India had asked the Corporation to give their positive opinion on the subject, it was their duty to look into the question for themselves, and with that view, he proposed that they should appoint a committee for that purpose. The Government of Bombay in their letter insinuated that the Corporation were responsible for the great delay that had taken place, and that if any further delay took place they would be forced to dispose of the matter without having the advantage of a statement of the views of the Corporation. He (Mr. Mehta) submitted that Government did not quite fairly treat the Corporation in the matter of the delay. It would be remembered that in December last immediately after they received the reply from the Government of India, Mr. Geary as well as himself gave notices of motion on the question of the police charges the notice of motion given by him including among other things the appointment of the committee. If those propositions had been taken up at the time, the Corporation would have ere long been in a position to give their opinion on certain points asked by the Government of India. But instead of moving those propositions, of which they had given notice, Mr. Geary and himself moved for the appointment of a deputation to wait on H. E. the Governor—a course which it was believed would result in a settlement of the question. It would be seen, therefore, that the delay was one for which the Corporation should not be held liable. The Corporation were quite willing and ready to take up the subject. The Government in their letter stated that the composition of a committee, such as was suggested by the Corporation, and the definition of its functions might occupy a good deal of time, and that the rather wide inquiry to which they seemed inclined, would, if allowed, involve still further delay, and would be wasting their energy in considering the point. But the Corporation, which paid a much larger sum than the Government towards the maintenance of the police must go very minutely into the question, and with that view he proposed that the following committee be appointed to report on the question of the proposed increase in the force of the police and its costs:—The President, Dr. Blaney, Colonel Wilson, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. G. Geary, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, and Mr P. M. Mehta. That the President be requested to inform Government of the appointment of the committee, and to point out that while the Corporation would endeavour to dispose of the matter with all possible despatch, he could only work subject to the Legislative limitation imposed on their procedure, and that as regarded the delay that had taken place, the Corporation were prepared to deal with the question as far back as December, 1891, but being given to understand that it was possible to negotiate, they appointed a deputation to wait on his Excellency with that object, and that they at once took up the subject again on receipt of Government letter No. 485. Judicial Department, dated 26th January last, and that the Corporation had not yet received the statement of the cost since 1883 they had asked for.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the resolution.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks observed that it appeared to him that they were suffering in that room from a plethora of committees. They had had several committees sitting on the subject in question, which had now been abundantly thrashed out.

Mr. Mehta: The matter has never been considered by a committee of the Corporation.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks: Two committees have sat on the subject.

Mr. Mehta: No, no.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks: I mean two committees outside the Corporation have sat on the subject.

Mr. Mehta: The Corporation knows nothing about it.

Colonel Wilson remarked that the Corporation were incurring a very great responsibility in taking upon themselves to decide what number of police was necessary for the city. It seemed to him that it was more the function of Government than the Corporation, the former being in a much better position to decide what was necessary for the efficiency of the police.

Mr. Grattan Geary said they seemed to be back in the question to the time when he gave notice of motion and Mr. Mehta also did the same. They both agreed to postpone their notices in favour of one Mr. Mehta made to open negotiations with Government with a view to a settlement. Those negotiations had not resulted in an approach to a new settlement, and therefore the *status quo ante* seemed to have come round again. That being the case he ventured to suggest as an amendment the following:—"That the Pregade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Reginald Gilbert, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Messrs. Jamshedjee Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, Naoroji Beramjee Suntook, Pherozeshah Meherwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

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Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 11882, dated 23th January, 1892, in which you state that the Corporation consider it desirable that a mixed committee consisting of an equal number of members appointed by Government and the Corporation respectively should be appointed to reconsider the whole matter in reference to the proposed increase in the Police Force.

2. In reply I am to inform you that the whole matter has already been considered by Government on the report of a joint committee on which the Corporation was strongly represented, and that what the Governor-in-Council is now desirous of having, is the opinion of the Corporation itself on the details of the proposed establishment, and it is, I am to say, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council undesirable that for such a purpose Government should contribute members to a joint committee. I am to remind you that in letter No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891, communicating the decision of the Government of India on the proposals of this Government, in which the opinion of the Corporation as to the details of the establishment was requested, a prompt reply was invited; that in letter No. 407, dated 21st January, 1892, in reply to a letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, the Municipality was again asked to submit its opinion on the points referred to it with the least possible delay; and I am now to point out that, part from all other considerations, the composition of a committee, such as is now suggested by you, and the definition of its function might occupy a good deal of time, and that the rather wide inquiry to which the Corporation seems inclined would, if allowed, involve still further delay.

3. I am to add for the information of the Corporation that the Governor-in-Council, while not wishing in any way to limit the sources of information of the Corporation, or to influence its counsels, desires at the same time to have a prompt statement of the opinion of that body itself, and feels a difficulty in consenting to any arrangement by which the duty and responsibility might in any degree be shifted, and a final expression of views seriously postponed. The materials for judgment on the case appear to be fully available, and have already been carefully considered by Government. Upon the information so conveyed Government, recognizing the responsibility laid on it of deciding what establishment of police is required by this City, has come to a conclusion. Should the Corporation, however, desire to consult any member of the previous committee, Government has no objection. But it must be understood that, in the event of too long delay on the part of the Corporation in arriving at a decision, Government will be forced to dispose of the matter without having the advantage of a statement of its views. I am, therefore, to express the hope that Government may at a very early date be favoured with an expression of the opinion of the Corporation in the matter referred to it for consideration with letter No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891.—I am, &c.,

A. SHEWAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Mr. P. M. Mehta did not consider it necessary to go into the details of the question of the police charges; but he, however, reminded the Corporation that on a former occasion when the Government of Bombay asked the Corporation to nominate some of the members of their body on a committee appointed by them to consider the question of the police, there was a panic in the city on account of the serious occurrences that took place at the time at Dadur. The committee appointed by Government recommended an increase in the Police Force, which the Government themselves afterwards were of opinion should be cut down. The committee were sitting under circumstances which did not quite provide for a dispassionate consideration of the subject entrusted to them and since the Government of India had asked the Corporation to give their positive opinion on the subject, it was their duty to look into the question for themselves, and with that view, he proposed that they should appoint a committee for that purpose. The Government of Bombay in their letter insinuated that the Corporation were responsible for the great delay that had taken place, and that if any further delay took place they would be forced to dispose of the matter without having the advantage of a statement of the views of the Corporation. He (Mr. Mehta) submitted that Government did not quite fairly treat the Corporation in the matter of the delay. It would be remembered that in December last immediately after they received the reply from the Government of India, Mr. Geary as well as himself gave notices of motion on the question of the police charges the notice of motion given by him including among other things the appointment of the committee. If those propositions had been taken up at the time, the Corporation would have ere long been in a position to give their opinion on certain points asked by the Government of India. But instead of moving those propositions, of which they had given notice, Mr. Geary and himself moved for the appointment of a deputation to wait on H. E. the Governor—a course which it was believed would result in a settlement of the question. It would be seen, therefore, that the delay was one for which the Corporation should not be held liable. The Corporation were quite willing and ready to take up the subject. The Government in their letter stated that the composition of a committee, such as was suggested by the Corporation, and the definition of its functions might occupy a good deal of time, and that the rather wide inquiry to which they seemed inclined, would, if allowed, involve still further delay, and would be wasting their energy in considering the point. But the Corporation, which paid a much larger sum than the Government towards the maintenance of the police must go very minutely into the question, and with that view he proposed that the following committee be appointed to report on the question of the proposed increase in the force of the police and its costs:—The President, Dr. Blaney, Colonel Wilson, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. G. Geary, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, and Mr P. M. Mehta. That the President be requested to inform Government of the appointment of the committee, and to point out that while the Corporation would endeavour to dispose of the matter with all possible despatch, he could only work subject to the Legislative limitation imposed on their procedure, and that as regarded the delay that had taken place, the Corporation were prepared to deal with the question as far back as December, 1891, but being given to understand that it was possible to negotiate, they appointed a deputation to wait on his Excellency with that object, and that they at once took up the subject again on receipt of Government letter No. 485. Judicial Department, dated 26th January last, and that the Corporation had not yet received the statement of the cost since 1883 they had asked for.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the resolution.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks observed that it appeared to him that they were suffering in that room from a plethora of committees. They had had several committees sitting on the subject in question, which had now been abundantly thrashed out.

Mr. Mehta: The matter has never been considered by a committee of the Corporation.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks: Two committees have sat on the subject.

Mr. Mehta: No, no.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks: I mean two committees outside the Corporation have sat on the subject.

Mr. Mehta: The Corporation knows nothing about it.

Colonel Wilson remarked that the Corporation were incurring a very great responsibility in taking upon themselves to decide what number of police was necessary for the city. It seemed to him that it was more the function of Government than the Corporation, the former being in a much better position to decide what was necessary for the efficiency of the police.

Mr. Grattan Geary said they seemed to be back in the question to the time when he gave notice of motion and Mr. Mehta also did the same. They both agreed to postpone their notices in favour of one Mr. Mehta made to open negotiations with Government with a view to a settlement. Those negotiations had not resulted in an approach to a new settlement, and therefore the *status quo ante* seemed to have come round again. That being the case he ventured to suggest as an amendment the following:—"That the Pregade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Reginald Gilbert, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Messrs. Jamshedjee Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, Naoroji Beramjee Suntook, Pherozeshah Meherwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The following is the Government letter:—

by the ceaseless grace of these domestic relations. Never (he adds) do the Japanese children leave or return to the house, in any rank of life, without prostrating themselves before the tender mother, and softly asking permission of absence, "O Kaasan." Never does she return but all the children and servants throng to the threshold, and with foreheads upon the mats and soft ejaculations of welcome salute the "O Kaeri," the "honourable re-arrival."

THE last surviving officer appointed to the Order of the Bath for service in the Scind Campaign of 1843 has just died, in Lt.-Col. G. Fisher, C.B., late of the Bombay Army. With the exceptions of Gens. Sir H. Daubeney and Sir T. Pears, who were gazetted Companions of the Bath for China war services in 1842, Col. Fisher was "doyen" of the Order. He joined the Bombay Army in 1821, and as captain of the 12th N. I. served throughout the operations in Scind, including the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, succeeding to the command of his regiment in the latter engagement and bringing it out of action. He retired in 1848.

BANKERS are known to object to Mr. Goschen's proposed one pound notes on the simple ground that they would be troublesome. Mr. John Martin has compiled a most interesting work entitled "The Grasshopper in Lombard Street," the said insect being the sign which still decorates Martin's Bank. In this very interesting and amusing book appears a list, written out last century, of what are called "the pleasurable parts of a banking business." One item is the pleasure of "looking for the little books;" another is "reading a letter from Mrs. Berhin;" another is "flirting with Mrs. Paterson;" another, and still more significant, item is "writing names and dates upon the 40s. and 20s. notes." It seems that, in 1797, one pound and two pound notes were first issued by the Bank of England, and the sarcastic gentleman who wrote out the list was, beyond question, extremely bored by the necessity of docketing these small notes. A century ago banking was by no means the brisk, not to say helter-skelter business it is in the present day, and the objections of the modern banker to the registration and dating of dirty one pound notes can well be understood.

IN illustration of the late Cardinal Manning's liberality, Mr. Wilfred Meynell relates in the *Contemporary Review* a striking anecdote. At the period when Father Curci had been expelled by the Jesuits and was even out of Papal favour, the Cardinal one day "unbosomed himself" to Mr. Meynell, and said, "I have put my purse at his disposal in his necessities, and I tell you this, that you may tell it when I am gone"—a phrase (adds Mr. Meynell) which he not unfrequently used, and which I have regarded as an obligation in cases where, otherwise my pen would run through the passages. "They would burn him in Rome," he added, smiling, "if they could; and they would burn me too." Another little story told by the same authority illustrates not the liberality of the Cardinal, but his habit, for all his tact, of going straight to the mark, "I have been," said the Prince of Wales to him one day, "doing something you would not approve this afternoon—voting for the Marriage with the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill." "I know you have, sir," said the Cardinal, not apologetically. "You disapprove that very much?" asked the Prince in appeasing tones. "I do, sir," was the straight reply.

AN American mechanical engineer, living in New York, has just completed a remarkable set of chessmen, the construction of which has occupied him for six years. The material is silvered bronze, and the period of costume and equipment is A.D. 1194, all the characters being historical and contemporary. The knights are in chain-mail armour, with shield, axe, sword and dagger. Their fur coats have each the individual blazon of the wearer. The queens wear royal robes and carry sceptres. The bishops are in church vestments, with cross and crozier. The pawns are men-at-arms in a kneeling posture, with spear, bill-hook and knife. The white men are English, the black French. The English King and Queen are Richard I. and his Berengaria. The bishops are Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, and William Longchamps, Bishop of Ely; and the knights are the Earl of Salisbury and Baron of Worcester. The castle is Anglo-Norman, and is a perfectly accurate representation of feudal architecture. The French King and Queen are Phillip and Ingeborg, his Danish spouse, the bishops being de Dreux and de Sully, of Beauvais and Paris. The knights are also well-known men of the twelfth century, and the castle is Franco-Norman. The details of costume and heraldic blazonry are accurate in every particular.

THE most powerful engine ever built is believed by Mr. Bowen Cooke to be "The Greater Britain," one of the new "compound" locomotives constructed by Mr. Webb, which, though it was only turned out of the Crewe manufactory the other day, has already had the honour of conveying her Majesty from Carlisle to Wolverhampton, *en route* from Scotland to Windsor. Although heavier than any other, it is so constructed that there is no more than the usual weight on any one pair of wheels, and there is, therefore, no extra strain on the permanent way or bridges. This is brought about by the two pairs of driving-wheels being placed in front of the fire-box, and an additional pair of small wheels behind the fire-box and underneath the foot-plate, having half-an-inch of side play. The wheels under the front, or leading end are fitted with Mr. Webb's patent radial axle-box, so that although of great length, the engine can travel, it is said, over curves with complete safety. One of the chief features is the combustion chamber inside the barrel of the boiler, which has the effect of arresting the gases from the fire-box on their way to the chimney, causing all the heat developed by them to be made the utmost use of for generating steam.

RECENT reports from the German colonies in Africa are disquieting. The disaster to Herr Zielewski's column was followed by another reverse at Tanga, when the revolted Wadigoes drove the Germans back to the very gates of their station. Further disturbances have broken out. Berlin advices tell us that 300 marines are being got ready for despatch to the East African coast. The Berlin authorities consider that Hear Soden's civil administration has entirely failed, as compared with the undisputed military authority obtained by his predecessor, Major Wissmann. The new governor's attempts to impose taxation have produced quarrels with the Arabs and Hindu traders all round, and reports arrive of threatened risings from nearly all parts of the German territory. There seems also to be some friction between Herr Soden and the military officers. The German steamer intended for the Victoria Nyanza lies at Sadaani, exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate, awaitig the abatement of disorder before an attempt can be made to transport her to her destination.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 31st January, says:—The wind which on Friday told the old women of Vienna that Schneider would be sentenced to death many hours before the close of the trial continued to rage all day on Saturday, and caused the greatest number of mishaps that have ever happened in one day in Vienna. Telegraph poles were thrown down, the wires twisting round coachmen and horses. Tiles fell from the roofs, injuring several persons. Several elderly persons were caught at street corners and thrown down with such violence that they were taken up with fractured skulls or broken limbs. Omnibuses, post-carts, furniture vans, and tramway waiting rooms were blown over and the drivers or occupants hurt. The Free Aid Society was called in more than a hundred cases. In a garden in a northern suburb a large tree was torn up by the roots. A railway official's cloak was blown against the wheels of an engine, in which it caught, and the man was dragged on to the rails, the wheels passing over his legs. The usher of a school went to fetch the masters, salaries from the Town House—five hundred florins in notes of ten. As he placed them in his pocket book outside the Town House, the wind wrenched money and pocket book out of his hands, blowing the ten florin notes in all directions. Passers-by helped him to collect what they could, but only very few could be found, as the wind had carried the notes over the roofs. The poor man, with his small salary, and fifty pounds to refund, is beside himself with grief.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARM-TO-ARM VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cry raised against the arm-to-arm vaccination clause in the proposed Bill by the various associations, and among them the Grant College Medical Society is, in my opinion, unjustifiable. Leaving out the question of pollution of castes, for which, I am sure, Government will make special provisions in the Act, there is no danger in the arm-to-arm vaccination, if properly performed, as compared with animal vaccination. As long as pure lymph from ripe vesicles is used for vaccination, there is no danger in either case, but, if the lymph be allowed to intermix with blood or pus, there is every likelihood, in either case, of conveying the germs of various constitutional diseases through vaccination. Just as the lymph from the arm, if intermixed with blood or pus, is liable to impart to the inoculated persons constitutional diseases, such as syphilis and leprosy, so the animal lymph, containing blood or pus, is liable to infect the inoculated persons, especially children, with tuberculosis (phthisis), malignant aphtha, ulceration of the bowels, anthrax, actinomycosis, &c., in fact, with diseases which run a more acute course, are less amenable to treatment, and are more fatal than syphilis or leprosy. Farther, as there is greater difficulty to diagnose the diseases in animals than in men, and as veterinary experts are more scarce in the districts than medical experts, it would be far more advisable to use human lymph than calf lymph, in order to avert the danger of imparting constitutional diseases. Again, the removal of lymph from the vesicles on a child's arm is in no way cruel, as it is even less painful than pricking a pin into a ligatured finger; hence the alleged cruelty to the children is more imaginary than real.

I may also state that vaccination from the lymph of natural or inoculated vaccinia in cows is not so safe in India, as it is in Europe, as vaccinia is a benign disease in cold countries, the mortality being hardly ten per cent., whereas in India, it often runs a malignant course, killing about half the number of affected animals. It will thus be seen that from a medical point of view, the arm-to-arm vaccination is superior to cow vaccination, and ought therefore to be encouraged by Government, as far as it is practicable, without coming in the way of popular prejudices. The Bill, as submitted by the Select Committee, is very reasonable, and on no account should the special clause in the Bill providing for the arm-to-arm vaccination in case of emergency be removed.—Yours, &c.,

S. K. NARIMAN, M.D.

Veterinary College, Parel, Feb. 22.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one who has some experience of vaccination, a few words from my pen will I trust be of some use in the discussion on Bill No. 3 of 1891.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal and the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha have, with humanitarian motives, protested against the practice of arm-to-arm vaccination, as a fruitful source of disease propagation, while they seem to maintain that inoculation with vaccine lymph is free from all such objections. These convictions, it appears to me, are based upon imperfect information.

While examining prisoners before admitting them into jail I have ascertained that 43 per cent. of them bear good marks of being vaccinated before. These are all over twenty years of age, and show no signs or give no history of having suffered from vaccination, which was performed on them arm-to-arm. I do not mean to assert from this that arm-to-arm is free from all danger. I myself have seen cases of bad vaccination, but they are so few that they do not justify any serious opposition to the most important measure of protecting human life against that most terrible of scourges, small-pox. Nobody will deny that there will be accidents even under the best thought of measures. Again arm-to-arm process is so simple that it requires no very skilled training. From my own experience of training probationers for employment as vaccinators, I can say, that it is most easily learnt by men of mediocre abilities, and unless the vaccinator is a most careless dunce, there is little chance of a child being poisoned by impure lymph from a diseased source.

I have been working with bovine lymph for some time, and my experience is that it is a more difficult and most costly process, and until some method of preserving and transmitting lymph without deterioration is found out, it would be impossible to adopt it all over. No doubt it is more effective than the other, though at times bad results can be seen. If carelessly performed it is a source of danger, just as in the other method tuberculosis and other ailments can be very easily transmitted from the animal from whom the lymph is taken.

At present various depots will have to be opened at different places to always provide fresh lymph for renewing that which gets deteriorated by inoculation from person to person.—Yours, &c.,

X. V. DHURANDHAR.

Baroda, Feb. 21.

THE VACCINATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bill for compulsory vaccination in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency, which comes on for discussion and second reading in the Legislative Council to-morrow afternoon is a measure, which I believe will not be received by the majority of the public with unmixed feelings of satisfaction. Two public associations and one medical society have already expressed their disproval. It is essentially a medical question, and it were much to be wished that the medical profession had spoken out more truly than it has done. Only one member of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, has expressed his dissent from the other members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill in detail.

The Bill is well intentioned, and but for one point would have been quite unexceptionable. No one seriously questions the utility of vaccination as such, and the necessity with proper safeguards of making vaccination compulsory. But the Government are going to spoil a good Bill with one bad provision. It makes arm-to-arm vaccination eligible and compulsory on emergencies. There are strong medical objections to such a course, which must not be ignored. I trust you will permit me to show briefly how strongly medical scientists are opposed to arm-to-arm vaccination.

It may be noticed at the outset that compulsory vaccination is not a new measure in this Presidency. Bombay Act I. of 1877 legalises compulsory vaccination in Bombay city and Karachi. On that occasion the precise question was raised, and in view of the opposition expressed Government made a graceful concession. In Bombay City vaccination has been compulsory, but it is done invariably with vaccine lymph, and it is precisely the method which medical experience has found to be safe. The arm-to-arm process has been found to result in generating further disease. That this is not an idle fear or an individual fact will appear from the following facts and opinions of medical men:—

(1.) On May 25, 1883, sixty-eight recruits of the Pontomiers were vaccinated (Dutch Army) with arm-to-arm lymph obtained from Maestricht in South Holland. In a few days seven of these were found severely injured in the vaccinated arms and after acute suffering three of them died. The Weitzel Minister of War admitted these facts in the Second Chamber, stating that every precaution had been taken both as to lymph and operation.

(2.) At Aligiers 58 recruits of the 4th Regiment of Zouves were vaccinated from an apparently healthy Spanish infant. All these persons were syphilized. About 30 of them died, and the rest ruined for life.

(3.) At the Imperial German Commission of 1884, one witness mentioned a case of the syphilising at Libus in 1876 of 15 young school-girls by vaccination. The outcome of the Commission was the recommendation for the abolition of of arm-to-arm vaccination, and the general adoption of animal lymph.

(4.) In 1885, Dr. Andrich, of Asprieres, vaccinated 42 infants on 13th March. All of them were attacked by fever, and within 48 hours six of them were dead.

(5.) At Rugen, North Germany, in 1886, 79 children were vaccinated with humanised thymos lymph, procured from the Royal Vaccine Institution at Stelton, in all 320 persons were inflicted with a skin-disease.

(6.) In a leading article on vaccination syphilis, the medical journals of February 1, 1878, states referring to Mr. Hutchinson's case. It is true that the number of instances yet before us is small, but we also well know the manifold inducement to keep these secret, in point of fact nearly all the cases recorded have crept out accidently.

(7.) In a letter to the *Lancet* 1868 Mr. B. R. Carter states that syphilitic infection by vaccination is not only to be infested on theoretical grounds, but that it is actually of common occurrence.

(8.) In New South Wales an official inquiry on the subject of compulsory vaccination was made some years ago, but so contradictory were the reports of the medical men that no legislation was undertaken. Hence New South Wales, unlike the other colonies, has no compulsory vaccination. The committee of inquiry recommended calf lymph.

(9.) In the Victoria report, Dr. T. W. Gunist testifies as follows:—"In Madagascar, I was four years exploring, and I vaccinated different tribes. Now the Anlangura tribe are the purest from Africa. I found in them 25 per cent. of diseases, which they never knew before," in fact I had to stop it. The Chief would have killed me. It was the same in New Caledonia that 27 years ago I was, for seven years, the only doctor for 120 miles of the Richmond and Clarence Rivers, New South Wales, and had the best opportunity to watch the effects of vaccination. I was not like a public vaccinator who takes the vaccine and sees no more of the children, but I had to follow up the children and see if they became ill and if they were ill they came to me. I have seen scrofula and eczema and skin diseases of different types, which never appeared in the family before, attacked children that before were healthy, and from my experience I calculated that in about 20 per cent. cases of arm-to-arm vaccination diseases were produced in a family which the men in it never knew before.

(10.) Mr. T. G. Beany, M.D., F. R.C.S., Surgeon and and Teacher of Practical and Operative Surgery to the Melbourne Hospital, records his emphatic protest thus:—"Believing as I do that syphilis is very frequently transmitted in this country, I hold it to be my duty as a surgeon to enter my protest against the present system of public vaccination.

(11.) Professor Fournier, in his lectures to his students, says:—"Is vaccinal syphilis authenticated? Is it in a word definitely established that a sound subject may receive syphilis by the intermediary of vaccine lymph taken from a syphilitic source? Yes, a hundred times *yes*, and it is the demonstration of that fact, which must occupy me to begin with." Professor Fournier, who is said to be the successor of the famous Record, describes a case syphilised by vaccine lymph, furnished by the Academy of Medicine. I show him even the *most complete*, the most perfect type of the classical vaccine disease may furnish vesicles yielding both lymph and syphilis. Even Mr. Hutchinson remarks, "It is universally admitted that syphilis may be transmitted by vaccination."

As regards the spread of leprosy from vaccination some important and strong evidence is available. I will content myself with only a few instances.

(1.) The celebrated case of a body accidentally inoculated with leprosy through vaccine-lymph mentioned in an article in the *British Medical Journal* of 11th June, 1887, by Professor Gardiner of Glasgow University.

(2.) Dr. F. C. Carter avers confidently that leprosy is disseminated by means of vaccination.

(3.) Dr. Manget, writing in 1887, says: "Many young children are brought to me in the incipient stages of the disease (leprosy)."

(4.) In a leading article in the *St. Christopher's Gazette* (St. Kitt's) of the 17th May, the writer alludes to the enormous increase in the leper hospitals, and says: "We have no desire to enter into the pros and cons of vaccination; but there can be but one opinion of the danger of indiscriminate vaccination in those islands. Our doctors cannot be too careful in matter of their lymph, knowing as they do how leprosy may be inoculated by means of compulsory vaccination."

(4.) Dr. Edward Arning of Honolulu, writing in reply to Mr. Tebb, admits the actual synchronocity of the spread of vaccination and of leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands. The same gentleman, writing in a pamphlet incorporated in the report to the Board of Health, Honolulu, November 14, 1885, says (p. 14); "Closely allied to the inoculation question is the subject of vaccination. You are doubtless aware of the very prevalent opinion among medical men that a universally rapid spread of the disease may be attributed to the great amount of indiscriminate vaccination which has been carried on in those Islands. There have been, if my information is correct, unquestionably new centres of leprosy developed after vaccination was practised.

(5.) Dr. Robert Pringle, retired Surgeon-Major, Sanitary Department of her Majesty's Bengal Army, says:—"Knowing what I do about the infection of small-pox, I am amply justified from a careful study of small-pox inoculation and vaccination during the whole of my thirty years' Indian service in stating that unless prompt and stringent measures are taken in Bombay, leprosy inoculation will become far more possible, and hence more probable than it may appear at present."

As regards the spread of cancer through compulsory vaccination, the following evidence is valuable:—

(1.) Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the Louisiana Board of Health, a well-known American pathologist, says that cancer is inoculable, that it may be propagated by inoculation by the injection of cancerous matter into the veins. He adds: "We will have accomplished our purpose in recording these facts, if we succeed in directing the attention of all profession to the necessity of greater attention to the condition of the subject selected for the propagation of the vaccine disease."

(2.) The *Medical Press*, December 5, 1888, quotes that Dr. Hahn "is disposed to believe that in many cases of recurrence it is quite possible that the disease has developed a new as the result of accidental inoculation."

(3.) Dr. William Forbes Laurie, late medical director of a metropolitan cancer hospital, states his experience that animal lymph was the only safe process, and that arm-to-arm vaccination was not proper to be resorted to. Accordingly, I did my best to introduce the practice of vaccination by the animal lymph into the state.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE IN INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "J. A. S.," has evidently misapprehended the views of the Indian Congress as to the admission of electoral rights into India. Though in the opening lines of his letter he appears to promise "a few words" on the subject of the India Councils Bill, yet somehow consciously or unconsciously he soon slips into a discussion of the fitness of India for a "Parliamentary Constitution" and "national representation," for which, he somewhat good-humouredly remarks, there is at present a "natural aspiration." If only "J. A. S." had looked up Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill a bit more carefully than he appears to have done, he would doubtless have seen a whole world of difference between the scope and character of a Parliamentary constitution as it is at present understood, and those of the constitution claimed by the Indians. The document just mentioned which fairly represents the aspirations of New India on the matter of representation makes it very clear that what India wants is not a Parliament or a number of Parliaments based on the principle of manhood suffrage and wielding executive authority, but simply such moderate reform as will introduce the elective element for a moiety of the members, while the Councils will as hitherto remain purely consultative and Government will reserve to itself the right of vetoing any of their decisions, if such a step should be considered necessary in the public interests. Whether even these aspirations of New India, which on the surface appear modest enough are fully justified under its present conditions and circumstances, I will not pause to consider. The subject has been repeatedly discussed both by India's friends and foes, and it is no use telling old tales here again. My main object in writing is to point out the fatal error, which has crept into the latter portion of "J. A. S.'s" letter, and mars to a very great degree the force of his arguments. But for this error, his general course of reasoning as applied to the fictitious but possible question which he chooses to discuss might have been sound and useful enough.

A few more comments I beg to add. It were a thing to be wished for that your correspondent was more moderate in his statements, and more just and considerate towards the Indians and their Congress. Temperate language might have made him more convincing. It was, for instance, neither necessary nor useful to gratuitously assume that most sober men have come to regard Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill as altogether unsound and unsuited to the present condition of India, or again, to affirm that local self-government in India is "a failure" and a "most shameful state of things." Further "J. A. S." preaches quite an awful lesson of patience in the first instance, and one of faith and hope in the second, when he tells the Indians to wait till they know better and infinitely better the art of local self-government, and then assures them that when that happy time comes, if it should come at all, they will be able to march victoriously over a more extensive territory of self-government and to say with Cæsar triumphantly "Veni, vidi, vici"! He means, I suppose, that when the local system is fully developed, the great Indian administrators that then may be, will have only to say, "Let there be a Parliament," and there will be one, and it will be good. *Non concedo.* In the first place it is doubtful if a *perfect* development of the local system in India were possible in the absence of some form of representative Government on a wider basis. Secondly, it is hopeful to expect anything like the lightning rapidity of Cæsar's triumph in the formation of any great political institution like that of a Parliament under any circumstances. The Indians are by no means lovers of the impossible. However being now fairly educated both in the principles and the practice of local self-government, and possessing, as they do, in England a training school such as neither England nor the other Western countries referred to by "J. A. S." possessed, they are perhaps not quite unreasonable in seeking to develop their capacity for representative government by a very gradual extension of the elective principle to India.—Yours, &c.,

C. F. SALDANHA.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIERS AND THE TROOPING SEASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present system of sending home time-expired soldiers from this country seems to me to be most unfair. Take for instance, the case of my own corps. In accordance with a District Order, a party of some 50 time-expired men left head-quarters in December last, *en route* to Bombay, for embarkation on H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile, sailing on the 15th January, passage having been allotted for that number of men of my corps. Shortly after our arrival at the Depot, Deolali, we found that we would not "go" by the troopship whereon we had been allotted passage. This was to us a great disappointment. Then occurred what we thought to be most unfair; men were allowed to go in our place, who had less service by some months, men of corps's junior to our own, and other corps's in this Depot. As the time drew near for the departure of the next trooper sailing from Bombay, our hopes revived—only to be again dashed to the ground—for we find we are to be again left behind, some hundreds of invalids going and married people, but men who have been here nearly "two months" left out altogether. I appeal to your readers, is this right. Should not the men who have served the Queen and their country, honestly and well, should be entitled to the first consideration? Papers to hand inform me that H. M.'s Troopship is struck out of the programme of reliefs, so that we have now to wait till the end of March before we get away. In the trooping season 1885-86 the Government found means of sending out to India some 10,000 men in addition to the ordinary reliefs. Surely, then, some arrangement could be made whereby all time-expired soldiers could be sent to England before they had "twelve months," over their "time." As things now are, there has been or is likely to be an infringement of existing regulations, for men here in this depot at present have several months over their "time," some twelve months over, or nearly so. I am quite aware that many think the time-expired soldier is only eager to get "away" to draw and spend (in drink of course) his "Deferred Pay"—they think not that the soldier, having been so many years away from home, longs to see that home again and friends. They think not of the letters he has written telling of his home coming—letters carrying joy to many a grey-haired father or mother who so long to see their (in some cases) only son. That the soldier having faithfully completed his engagement with the Government should be sent home as soon as possible is only asking bare justice, and that more consideration should be shown to time-expired men, is the humble opinion of

A TIME-EXPIRED MAN.

Deolali Camp, Feb. 21.

THE ACHURCH CHARRINGTON COMPANY.

"THE Money Spinner" fell somewhat flat, last night, the performance being a marked contrast to the representation of "Forget-me-not," on Saturday; but there were several unfortunate circumstances against the performance. In the first place, the audience was by no means a large one, and there is nothing so depressing to a company accustomed to success and crowded houses than playing before rows of empty benches. Secondly, Miss Achurch, in whom most interest centered, was far from well, and was more in need of bed and medical attendance than playing on the stage. From the very outset, it was apparent, she was not in form. She went through her part mechanically, her acting lacking that impressiveness, and fine by-play which characterised her playing on Saturday. Then some hitches at the wings in letting down the act drop at the proper time, and an unfortunate interruption caused by an unruly member in the circle caused some worry; and in the last act she became fairly overcome by her excitement, and went off into a dead faint, which brought the performance to a close, Mr. Charrington advancing to the footlights, and intimating that Mrs. Charrington (Miss Achurch) was very ill, and the act drop would require to be rung down. It is to be hoped that Miss Achurch will fully recover by to-night, and that when she appears as Camille, a *role* in which she is seen at her best, she will receive an enthusiastic reception from a much larger audience than assembled in the theatre either on Saturday or last night. Such a talented actress as Miss Achurch is, coming out of a way to give a treat to Bombay (for it was her original intention to sail from Calcutta) deserves encouragement.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

WINNERS of the following tickets are requested to call at Messrs. Soundy & Co., and make their selection of the pictures:—

Rs.	50 Prize	1,079
"	50 "	1,609
"	50 "	761
"	50 "	580
"	50 "	406
"	100 "	571
"	150 "	821
"	200 "	1,297

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 22.

The barometric changes are generally small, and conditions are generally similar to those reported yesterday, except that a tendency to the development of a depression in the North-West is decreasing. Readings are relatively low in Bengal, the Western desert, and off the Malabar Coast; and relatively high in the Punjab; but the pressure differences are small. Winds are very variable in direction. The face is fresh in Bengal, at the head of the bay, and along the west coast stations. The mean temperature is low for the season in Burma, Bombay, and Madras; above in other provinces. Light showers have been reported from Burdwan, Silchar, Sibsagar, Delhi, Ludhiana, Lahore, Khushab, Dera Ismail Khan, and Bikanir; except at Silchar the amounts do not exceed one-tenth of an inch.

ACCORDING to advices from Peking there is some fear of a fresh outbreak by rebels in the spring, as soon as the cold weather is over. The dispersed bands of rebels are supposed to have sought refuge in Manchuria. It seems that the Belgian priest referred to in the telegrams as having been butchered by the rebels was a Chinese Roman Catholic convert, a fully ordained missionary. The report that about a thousand native Christians were massacred is confirmed. Four Chinese who were employed by Mason, of Ko-lao Hui fame, and who were implicated by him, have been forced by torture to make a confession of guilt, and it is thought likely that they will lose their heads. As they were ignorant men who probably knew nothing of the real nature and aims of the dreaded and powerful secret society, much sympathy is felt for them by Europeans in China, and it is believed that a request for mercy on their behalf will be made to the Chinese Government.

A CORRESPONDENT of an archæological magazine certifies to the existence, or at least to the recent existence, of a quaint old custom at the Bishop of London's Palace at Fulham. This is the custom of arousing the episcopal domestics by means of a long pole, known as "The Rousing Staff." The palace lodge-keeper has, it is stated, a regular early morning duty to perform in knocking up certain of the servants at successive hours, beginning at about half-past five. The pole he uses is not employed, however, like the old church "rousing staves," which were used in churches directly upon the persons of inattentive or dozing members of the congregation to bring them to a proper sense of their position. The venerable knocker-up is provided with a slender rod some fifteen feet in length, and with this he raps on the antique casements of the servants' bedrooms in the quadrangle within the massive wooden gates of the large western archway, and he continues his attentions until the sleeper gives a more or less grateful answer in reply. On one occasion, the writer states, that he was present at this useful operation.

THE VACCINATION BILL.

THE following memorial has been addressed by the Bombay Presidency Association to the Secretary to the Government Legislative Department, with reference to the District Vaccination Bill now under consideration:—

Sir,—We have the honour by direction of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to request you to be so good as to submit this representation on the Bombay District Vaccination Bill (or Bill No. 3 of 1891) for the consideration of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations.

2. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, it is stated that the extension of the compulsory system, which is at present in force only in the city in Bombay and the town of Karachi, to other areas in the Presidency, "appears in view of recent outbreaks of small-pox and especially of those in Sind a pressing necessity; and that the voluntary system is ineffectual; but careful and widespread enquiry has shown that its failure is due rather to indifference, indolence or ignorance than to any rooted objection to vaccination among the various populations of this Presidency." The Council of the Association expected that when moving the first reading of the Bill in the Legislative Council, on the 19th January last, the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, Sir Charles Pritchard, would indicate what the recent outbreaks of small-pox, especially in Sind, have been; what was their nature, and how they rendered the extension of the compulsory system a matter of "pressing necessity." But the Council regret to have to say that the hon'ble mover vouchsafed no information on any of these essential points nor on the important question as to the causes which are believed by Government to have contributed to the failure of the voluntary system of vaccination at present prevailing throughout the Presidency. This places the Council at no small disadvantage in understanding the reasons which have induced Government to extend the compulsory system to certain areas in the Presidency. The silence of the hon'ble mover is the more to be regretted because the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Bombay Presidency, published from year to year, give little or no indication of any pressing necessity for legalizing the compulsory system. In the Resolution of the Government, No. 4748, dated the 4th December 1890, reviewing the Annual Report on vaccination for the year 1889-90, it is remarked:—that "primary vaccinations have, except in 1884-85, been increasing steadily for the last 10 years. In the year under review they numbered 900,232 compared with 876,396 in 1888-89." (Para 2.) Again, in reference to re-vaccinations it is observed:—that "re-vaccinations have now been increasing slowly but steadily since 1886-87, previously to which there had for some time been a tendency towards decrease rather than increase, * * * The improvement in Bombay city and in the Broach and Ahmedabad Collectorates of the Eastern Gujarat Registration District is also satisfactory." (Para. 3.) In para. 6 of the same Resolution the Council read as fellows:—"The operations were, as usual, very satisfactory on the whole. Again, judging from the statistics of mortality from small-pox, it appears that except the year 1877, which witnessed perhaps the largest number of deaths, namely, 27,369, the mean rate of death in the Presidency from 1866 to 1878 was 10,893. In 1889-90 the number of deaths from small-pox in the Presidency was 6,633, while the average annual number of deaths during the previous five years was 4,919. The evidence which these figures tend to furnish is that the progress of vaccination in this Presidency affords protection to an increasing number of children from year to year. The Council are, therefore, of opinion that so far as the results of the voluntary system of vaccination are concerned there is no reason to be dissatisfied with them.

3. The Council, however, presume that Government consider that the protection at present afforded to children under the voluntary system, in the ratio of 33 per 1,000, does not come up to the mark, and that under a compulsory system such protection would be much greater. A measure having for its object the boon of such protection will have their sympathy and support; but the Council respectfully contend that the question is purely one of the extension of animal vaccination to the different parts of this Presidency and that of arm-to-arm vaccination ought not to form part of any scheme for the extension of the compulsory system.

4. The result of inquiries made by the Council and a careful study of the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner bring the following facts prominently to light:—

(*a*). That in Bombay, where animal lymph alone is used under the compulsory Act, and in Poona and a few other places in the Presidency, where the use of animal lymph is tried, people have shown a marked preference for it, and the protection to children has rapidly increased, as shown by a larger number of children brought for vaccination.

(*b*). That in places in which resorse is had to arm-to-arm vaccination the greatest reluctance is shown by the people for the reason that it involves the removal of mothers of children, especially those of poorer classes, from place to place and village to village, for other vaccinations and that such removal, particularly on holidays, such as Dewali and Holi, besides being a source of considerable annoyance, opens a door to temptations on the part of the lowly paid subordinates of the Vaccination Department.

(*c*). That the system of arm-to-arm vaccination is worked much more cheaply than animal vaccination.

(*d*). That though worked cheaply the arm-to-arm system is unpopular because strong prejudices exist among the people in respect of a child of one religion or caste being inoculated with lymph taken from another of a different religion or caste.

(*e*). That the general belief among the people is that in inoculating a child with lymph taken from another child apparently in good health there is the possibility during the operation of the transmission of such diseases as syphilis, tuberculosis, erysipelas, leprosy, &c., the germs of which may be at the time latent.

(*f*). That in the backward districts of this Presidency the feeling against vaccination from arm-to-arm is so strong that it not unfrequently happens that on the approach of the vaccinator among the people not a few are found to hide their children from fear lest they may be carried from place to place for purposes of arm-to-arm vaccination.

5. That on these grounds the Council are of opinion that compulsory vaccination, for the purposes of protection from small-pox, should be confined to vaccination with animal lymph only. In no case should arm-to-arm vaccination be permitted. They need hardly observe that the present Bill proceeds on exactly the same lines as the Bombay Compulsory Act of 1877. In fact, it is almost a re-production of that enactment. And since in the administration of that Act care is taken that the operation is performed with the vaccine lymph taken direct from the heifer, the Council submit that fifteen years' experience of the smooth working of the compulsory Act in Bombay by means of the animal lymph alone is in favour of the exclusive use of such lymph. When the Bill which became the Bombay Act of 1877 was before the Legislative Council, the point to which the criticism of the Native members of the Council was chiefly directed, was the one which related to the giving of authority to the public vaccinator to take lymph from a child by force. The Hon'ble Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, concurring in the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, said:—"The people here have a feeling that the lymph taken from some children would breed disease. The ignorant portion of the people object to the lymph being taken from their children and the intelligent portion object to the lymph taken from others being put into their children, because bad lymph is held to generate disease, according to the constitution of the child from whom the lymph is taken." The late Hon'ble Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik thought that "most of the complaints that will arise among the native communities, if the Bill were passed as it stands could be avoided if vaccination were made compulsory only with vaccine matter taken from animals. There is no doubt a diseased animal would be just as apt to communicate disease as a diseased human being, but there are some human diseases like syphilis, when transmitted from the parents, which are not observable except in certain cases, and in animals there are no such diseases but only eruptions and sores, which can be easily detected. If clean animals are selected there is not the slightest danger in vaccination." In moving the second reading of the Bill accordingly, after its remission by the Select Committee, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs remarked:—"The Bill, your Excellency will remember, as it was originally drafted, provided that vaccination should be conducted in what in England is the ordinary manner, *viz.*, from arm-to-arm of the children vaccinated. The Prejudices of the people which the Select Committee have noticed in their report, we found on enquiry to be deeply seated, and we came to the conclusion—a conclusion to which we were brought mainly by the arguments of the Native members of the Select Committee—that it would be far preferable, if possible, to make the Bill render vaccination compulsory only when the vaccine matter is taken from the calf." The Council beg to observe that it was a strict adherence to this principle of the use of animal lymph alone in this way to which satisfactory working of the Bombay compulsory Act is attributable.

6. It might perhaps be urged that though in the administration of the Act of 1877 in Bombay animal lymph alone is in use, clauses (a) and (b) of section 12 of that Act do provide for a resort to arm-to-arm vaccination if animal lymph is not procurable. To this contention the reply which the Council have to make is, that animal lymph in Bombay has never failed, and that the said sub-sections have administratively remained altogether inoperative. The Council accordingly urge that if in the extension of the Act to the districts of this Presidency the Legislature, adhering to the same principle, restricts compulsion to vaccination with animal lymph alone, the working of the compulsory Act in the interior of the Presidency would be made equally smooth. As experience has already shown, the provision is otherwise liable to defeat its own object by leading ignorant people to hide their children from being subjected to vaccination altogether. There can and ought not to be any difficulty in providing animal lymph. A high authority on animal vaccination says:—"Let no one say, then, that animal vaccination is difficult in practice. Nothing is less true. We must accustom the mind of the public, and especially that of practitioners to it. Let the latter arrange with the local authorities as to to the details of the plan, and the costs of the work, and they will realize at but small expense, an ideal until now in vain sought after the vaccination and re-vaccination of populations with *living* vaccine, free from all suspicion of diathetic adulteration."

7. The Council in objecting to arm-to-arm vaccination provided for in sub-sections (2) and (3) of, Section 14 of the Bill, are not unmindful of the special safeguards provided for in those provisoes. But those provisoes take for granted what it is feared is not obsolutely correct, that the practice of arm-to-arm vaccination from a child apparently healthy is entirely free from danger. Such an assumption seems to ignore the current of modern medical opinion in Europe in regard to vaccination. That opinion is gradually but steadily veering in the direction of animal vaccination as being the safest method of affording protection from small-pox. It is believed that in arm-to-arm vacination there is at least the danger of accidental inoculatton of syphilis, tuberculosis erysipales, and other blood diseases. In regard to the danger of conveying syphilis in arm-to-arm vaccination Dr. Hall Bakewell, formerly Vaccinator-General of Trinidad, but now of Auckland, New Zealand who was one of the medical gentlemen who gave evidence in 1871 before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on vaccination, says, in a letter, dated 8th November 1890, to Mr. William Tebb:—"As I pointed out at a discussion which took place at the Royal Medico Chirargical Society on Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson's cases of vaccine-syphilis, there is even more danger of conveying syphilis (in arm-to-arm vaccination) from the child vaccinated to the vaccinifer

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. DEMENY, a disciple of M. Marey, the well-known analyser of animal movements by means of instantaneous photographs, has recently been studying the motions of a man in walking. To do this he arranged five small incandescent lamps down one side of his dress, which was made of black cloth and skintight. These tiny lamps when lighted were like the stars of a constellation in the night sky, and readily photographed. As one marked his head, another his shoulder, a third his hip, a fourth his knee, and a fifth his ankle, the photographs taken quickly after each other showed the various attitudes of his body in walking, and allowed them to be studied at leisure. The lamps were fed with electricity by means of slack wires going from a switch carried on his back to a travelling contact-maker or chariot running on two rail conductors overhead. The idea of using lamps in this way originated with M. Soret, a physician of Geneva; but it has been successfully worked out by M. M. Demeny and Quenu at the Hospital Beaujon, Paris.

M. J. Lajard, who has been investigating the well-known whistling language of the inhabitants of the island of Gomer, in the Canaries, has come to the conclusion that it is really the Spanish language intensified by the aid of whistling. In speaking, the Gomerian puts his fingers in his mouth by twos or fours, and blows with might and main. The result is a mixture of words and whistles unintelligible to the tyro; but after a little practice one can distinguish the words of the language. The whistling is only an artifice to carry the sound farther at the expense of distinctness and tone. Hence it is that travellers have not hitherto understood its meaning. To do so it is best to whistle oneself and learn it.

Even the Gomerians can express only short and simple sentences in this way. The practice exists in other islands, and certainly existed in Teneriffe in the fifteenth century, for it is mentioned in the chronicles of Boutier and Le Verrier. It is believed to come from the Guanches, that mysterious blonde or rufous race in the islands which appears to have extended through North Africa to Palestine, and of which traces are seen among the Kabyles. The features of the country in the Canaries, especially the straight ravines, have tended to assist its development.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the Prince of Monaco read a paper on a new thermometer of M. Chabaud for use in the deep sea. It overcomes the drawback to the older forms of giving incorrect results when they have to pass through colder layers above the depth to which they were lowered. Four of these new reversion thermometers were tried by the Prince and Professor Thoulet in the Channel, and were found to give very good results.

A series of soundings have been made in the larger lakes of the Alps and Jura by M. Delebecque, and the results communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris. Lake Bourget, the most important of the French lakes after Leman, Lakes d' Aiguebelette de Paladru, and Saint Point have been examined among others, and the temperatures at different depths obtained. The portable sounder of M. Bellot was the apparatus employed; and the forms of the basins have been determined. Other things being equal, M. Delebecque finds that in the long lakes lying in the direction of the prevailing winds the deeper layers of water are warmer in summer than in the other lakes, owing doubtless to the mixing of the under and upper waters by the agitation of the wind. Thus in Lake Saint Point the deeper water is warmer by several degrees centigrade than that in Lake Remoray at the same depth, although they are both at the same altitude and near each other.

It is an article of faith with a great many meteorologists that those years in which the number of "spots" on the sun is a minimum are also the warmest years on the earth. Dr. Koppen has shown that this relation holds fairly well for the tropics, but is less obvious in higher latitudes north or south. Mr. A. B. M Dowal, a Scotch meteorologist, has recently proved, however, that even in the South of England, at Greenwich and Chiswick, the supposed connection is apparent. Curves of the mean temperature and sunspots from 1812 to 1892 which he has prepared show a correspondence which, though, of course, somewhat irregular, owing to our cloudy skies, is nevertheless unmistakeable.

The Meteorological Council has issued a useful pamphlet, entitled "Ten Years' Sunshine in the British Isles, 1881-90," from which it appears that December is the most sunless month of the year, and May the sunniest. June and July are by no means so sunny as most people would suppose. February and April are fairly well up, and August is a good month, except in the north-western parts of Ireland and Scotland. September and October show a considerable falling off.

With regard to localities, the sea coast is generally sunnier than inland, and the country is sunnier than large manufacturing towns. Jersey stands at the top of the forty-six observing stations, and London is at the bottom. In November, however, Jersey loses its pre-eminence. Ireland during the late autumn months receives more sunshine than most parts of England.

M. Moureaux, a French meteorologist, has recently observed that the magnetometers of the Observatory of the Parc Saint-Maur are slightly agitated by lightning strokes in the neighbourhood, and the same thing has been observed at Lyons. Of 63 lightning discharges near the Observatory of Lyons (from 150 to 2,000 metres away) only five have not left their mark on the curves drawn by the registering magnetometers. Forty of the strokes have left distinct variations in the curves, 15 show slight traces of oscillation, and 13 still smaller tremors. The disturbances are more apparent on the curves of the declinometer and bifilar apparatus than on those of the balance register, and they do not bear any apparent relation to the violence and proximity of the lightning. Sometimes there were strong perturbation of the magnetic needle when only a loud but distant thunderclap was heard.

It is proposed to construct a facsimile of the vessel in which Columbus discovered the New World, and man it with Spanish sailors in 15th century costumes, for the great Columbian Exhibition. The vessel will, it is hoped, be ready in time for the Naval review in October at New York. The Santa Maria, in which Columbus himself sailed, was a four-masted galley of 90ft. keel, with two square rigged masts and two others having lateen sails. She was decked from stem to stern, and had a raised poop 26ft. long. The Pinta and Nina, her consorts, were smaller undecked caravels for exploring the coasts. Land (San Salvador?) was first described by Roderigo de Yriana, a sailor of the Nina, about two a.m., on Friday, October 12, 1492.

The travelling side-walk or platform of the Chicago Exhibition is now in operation. It is provided with seats like the top of some of our omnibuses, and moves along at the rate of six miles an hour level with the ground. Alongside is a second strip of sidewalk moving at a speed of three miles an hour. A passenger can easily step from the solid ground to the three mile track, and from it to the seats. The motion is produced by means of electric motors, the platforms being mounted on wheels like a railway carriage.

Dr. Fermi, of Munich, has tested the Webster method of purifying water by sending currents of electricity through it from iron plates or electrodes. He finds that it reduces the disolved organic substances in the water, and that the suspended matter is either precipitated to the bottom by the ferric hydrate formed at the iron electrodes, or collects at the surface. As to measurements, he states that the organic substances in a litre of water can be reduced by two thirds in one hour with a current from 0·5 to 1·9 ampare flowing between flat iron electrodes 80 square centimetres in surface, and five centimetres apart. He concludes, however, that the addition of one per cent. of lime to the water is more effective than the electric current.

Quatrefages, the great French anthropologist, who died recently, was by all accounts a fine character, loving the truth as he conceived it above worldly considerations, and so courteous that his controversial rival, Darwin, used to say he liked better to be criticised by Quatrefages than praised by others. His appearance was rather English than French. The "Souvenirs d'un Naturaliste" and the large "Histoire des Races Humaines" are his best-known works, the latter giving the latest teachings of anthropology and ethnology, which, it need hardly be said, are at variance with the doctrines of even twenty years ago. According to him, there is no pure race anywhere, certainly not among the European nations, which have been formed, politically, without regard to race. When we speak of the Teutons or the Celts, for example, we mean the particular mixture of races which speak a Teutonic or a Celtic language, and these mixtures may be quite different even in countries near each other. As an instance of this we have only to cite the Welsh and Scotch Highlanders. It would be difficult to find in all Europe two peoples more unlike, anthropologically speaking, than these; yet they are both called "Celts" by writers unacquainted with the last results of science, that is to say, of accurate observation and measurement.

On adding traces of ferric salts to the solution he obtained a black deposit, which although inferior to the natural dendrites is of the same character.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

Boothby, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Lincoln Regt, on leave, from England.
Briggs, Major, Bo, 1st B RI Fus, on leave, from Quetta.
Gray, Surgn-Capt, Ms, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, from Burma.
Marks, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, from Karachi.
Cowen, Surgn-Capt, Ms, Medical Staff, on leave, from England.
Warren, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Infy, on furlough, from England.
Searll, Lt, 9th Bo I, on leave, from Mhow.
Ravenshaw, Capt, Bengal, 26th. P I, on leave, from England.
Barnes, Lieut, Bo, Comt, on duty, from Aden.

FEBRUARY 21.

Campbell, Lieut, Bengal, 18th Infy, on leave, from England.
St John, Capt, Ms 2nd I, Fus, on leave, from Australia.
Dean, Capt, Bengal, Suffolk H Regt, to join, from Delhi.

FEBRUARY 22.

Haig, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd K O S B, on leave, from Meanmir.
Lang, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd, York Regt, on leave, from Sitapur.
Carleton, Capt, Bo W King's Own Regt, from leave, from England.
Scoones, Lieut, Bengal, R Fus, from leave, from England.
Phipps, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from England.
Harington, Lieut, Bengal, Lincoln Regt, on leave, from England.
Chance, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Hughes, Col, Bo, Comt-Genl, on duty, from Poona.
McConaghey, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Lancers, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Paull, Major, Bo, on leave, to Khandalla.

FEBRUARY 22.

Cowen, Surgn-Capt, Ms, Medical Staff, on leave, to Bangalore.
Warren, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Infy, from furlough, to Calcutta.
Barnes, Lt, Bo, Comt, on duty, to Kirkee.
Ravenshaw, Capt, Bengal, 26th P I, to rejoin, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet this week as follows:—
Fort Head Quarters.
To-day, to-morrow, Thursday and Friday, at 6-30 p.m.
Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
To-day, Thursday and Friday, at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be class-firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. The annual Regimental ball will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 4th of March. Subscription tickets, which are limited in number, will be issued under conditions which will be communicated to members by circulars. The following members of the Committee will furnish any information desired:—Sergt.-Major Chart, Sergt.-Major Beckerleg, Gunner C. E. Phillimore.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1892.

1. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., and every Wednesday until further orders.

2. There will be drill for "A" Company every Wednesday behind the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

3. There will be drill for "D" Company behind the Telegraph Quarters, Fort, on Friday, at 5-30 p.m., until further orders.

4. Those who have not yet begun or completed their classfiring are hereby informed that there will be class-firing at Cooria for "D" Company every morning throughout the present week, when it is earnestly requested that all will attend and complete their course.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send their head-ropes and carbine buckets, as early as possible, to Messrs. Dunnett and Co. for the necessary alterations to be made.

2. The annual camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 12th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

THE PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*The Punjab Gazette.*)

LAHORE, February 18.

On relinquishing charge of the office of Supt of Census Operations, Punjab, Mr. E. D. Maclagan, Assist Commr, is placed on special duty in connection with the colonization of the waste lands commanded by the Chenab Canal.

The Hon the Lieut-Gov is pleased to appoint, and hereby appoints Mr. H Scott Smith, Assist Commr, Lahore, to be an Assist Coll of the 1st Grade.

The services of Mr E A Down, Depy Consvr of Forests, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Lieut C M. Dallas, Assist Commr, in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, has obtained furlough to Europe for 8 months.

Mr. R P Warburton, Offig Extra Assist Commr, is transferred from the Umballa to the Gurgaon District, where he assumed charge of his duties.

Mr. E B Steedman, Depy Commr, resumed charge of the Hoshiarpur District, relieving Mr H A Rose.

Mr R P Warburton, Offg Extra Assist Commr, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 2nd class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Gurgaon.

Mr H Scott Smith, Assist Commr, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Lahore.

Mr H C Sanders, Assist Engr. Agra, Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised in the districts of Delhi and Gurgaon, within the limits of his Canal Division.

Mr D Donald, Assist Dist Supt of Police, in charge of the Border Military Police, Kohat, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Kohat District.

Mr P D Agnew, Assist Commr, in charge of the Attock Sub-Division of the Rawalpindi Dist, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences specified in Sec 260, Code Criminal Procedure, and to be a Justice of the Peace, within and for the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

(*N.-W. Prov. and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr. W. F. W. Wells, Magte and Collr of Ghazipur, furlough out of India for 8 months.

Mr. W Hoey, Magte and Collr of Bands, furlough out of India for 7 months.

Mr C J Connell, Magte and Collr of Bareilly, furlough out of India for 7 months.

Mr R S Whiteway, Magte and Collr of Meerut, furlough out of India for 20 months.

Mr E White, Director of Public Instructions, N-W P and Oudh, furlough out of India for seven months.

Mr J V Sturt, Asst Commr, Jhansi, furlough in India for six months.

Mr J S Campbell, Jt Magte, Bareilly, to officiate as Magte and Collr of Bareilly, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C J Connell, or until further orders.

The Rev T M M Griffiths, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of the Punjab, to be Chaplain of Muttra, from date of taking over charge.

The Hon'ble the Chancellor of the Allahabad University is pleased to appoint Mr T H Wickes, Chief Engr and Jt Secy to Govt N W P and Oudh, P W D, to be Fellow of the Allahabad University.

The Rev. A. H. Etty, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India in the Home Department, to be Chaplain of Ranikhet.

Mr H V Lovett, Asst Commr, Sultanpur, to officiate as Magte and Collr, of Ghazipur, from date on which he takes charge, and until further orders.

Mr R H Brereton, Jt Magte, Allahabad, to officiate as Magte and Collr of Benares, from date of taking charge, and until further orders.

Mr E A Down, Depy Consvr of Forests, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of the Punjab, to the charge of the Ganges Div of the Central Circle.

Mr B B Osmaston, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, to be attached to the Direction Div of the Central Circle, as Working Plans Officer.

Mr J White, Magte and Collr, from Benares to Meerut.

The undermentioned officers, on completion of their course of survey training at the Thomason Civil Engrg College at Roorkee, to the dists noted against their names:—Mr H E Holme, Almora; Mr. H. N. Wright, Meerut; Mr S H Fremantle, Cawnpore; Mr G Whittle, Gonda; Mr H J Bell, Shahjahanpur; Mr T A H Way, Lucknow; Mr F S Tabor, Hardoi; Mr J H Cox, Bareilly; Mr H O W Roberts, Jhansi; and Mr S H Butler, Allahabad.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 16th February 1892.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bengal Infantry—Lieut W E White, Wing Officer, to be Qr-Master, vice Eckford, resigned.

1st Battalion 4th Goorkha Rifles—Lieut A R Finlay, Bedfordshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer, on probation.

2nd Battn 4th Goorkha Rifles—2nd Lieut G B Sanford, Witshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer, on probation.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bengal L I—Surgn W J Buchanan, to the offig medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major G A Cones.

14th Sikhs—Surgn W B Lane, to the offig medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G B Irvine.

21st Punjab Infantry—Surgn J K Close, to the offig medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn C R M Green.

Corps of Guides—Surgn A J Macnab, to the offig medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major A Duncan.

The appointment of Surgeon A J Macnab, to the offig medical charge of the 21st Punjab Infantry, noticed G O C C, dated the 3rd Dec 1891, page 615, is cancelled.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the following postings of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses to do duty at Hill Depots during the summer season:—Kasauli—G Middleton, 5th Lancers; and Mrs E Fathers, 2nd Battn South Wales Borderers. Landour—F G Springate, 1st Battn Leinster Regt; and Mrs K Gillman, 5th Lancers. Murree—G H Underdown, R A, Mian Mir; and Mrs K Hegarty, 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers. Cliffden—E G Spraggs, R A, Barrackpore; and Mrs R M Gilping, 2nd Battn R Sussex Regt. Dalhousie—R Hill, 7th Dragoon Guards. Darjeeling—J B Hughes, 2nd Battn South Wales Borderers; and Mrs E Mudd, 1st Battn East Surrey Regt.

Military Works Department—On return from the class of instruction at Chatham Major A Hildebrand, R E, is posted to the Bombay Division.

The undermentionod officers are granted leave to England:—

5th Lancers—Major and Paymaster R R B Ternan, for twelve months, on private affairs.

16th Lancers—2nd Lieut R L Mullens, for eight months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut H L Bland, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn South Wales Borderers—Lieut and Qr-Mr F Bourne, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders—Lieut Col H G Grant, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Royal Sussex Regt—2nd Lieut B R Daunt, for three months, on private affairs.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

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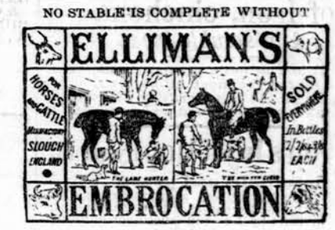

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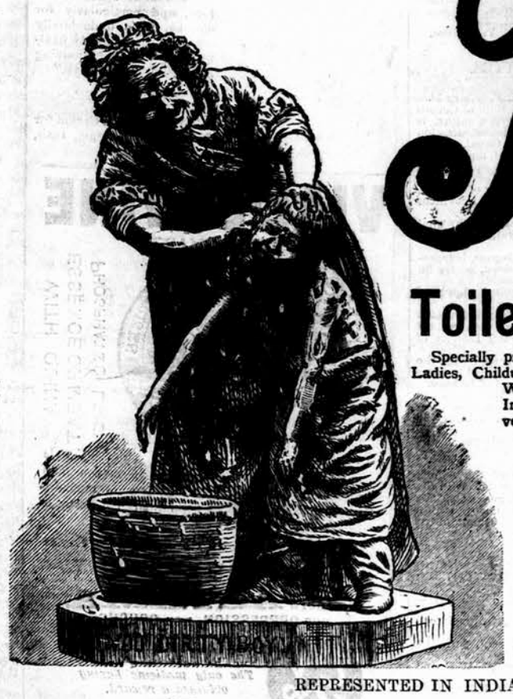

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